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DROUGHT CONDITIONS CONTRASTED, RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Nov 82 pp 29-31

[Article by V.C.: "Renaissance in the Village"]

[Text]

Much has been said about the Kampuchean peasant's joy of living, a spontaneous, carefree, and expansive feeling shown by people rather pampered by nature and not at all concerned about what may happen to them tomorrow. It was the charm of the traditional society before it was dealt a hard blow by American aggression and then the coup de grâce by the Khmer Rouge. Now, in the communes that have come back to life, one should speak of the joy of revival. The past nightmare is still very much on the minds of the survivors of genocide as they face, not without anguish, the thorny problems of the future.

We left Phnom Penh by way of Pochentong. After passing the airport with its modern and elegant buildings, we entered a desolate region which, according to our guide, used to be quite prosperous. In a landscape of horizontal lines, bristling here and there with a few sugar palms, one could only guess that villages had existed where now clusters of makeshift structures stood, cramped low-roofed huts whose design depended on the kind of materials their owners had been able to collect. In drought-cracked fields, rice seedlings which had been transplanted rather belatedly wilted under the sun. I remembered

the no-man's-land left around Hanoi by the French troops after their withdrawal from the North in 1954, or by the Americans in areas close to Saigon in 1975. Here it was made to appear even worse by the inclement weather.

But at Koktrop, some forty kilometres from Phnom Penh, the drought seemed to be less severe. One saw a light-green carpet of young rice crisscrossed by irrigation canals glittering in the sun. The plumes of sugar palms were seen against an intensely blue sky and in the austere foliage of mangroves the reassuring cooing of turtle-doves could be heard. Along village lanes leading to two pagodas, joyful crowds went to celebrate Prachum Ben, the "Fortnight of the Dead", a traditional festival which for two weeks would turn pagodas throughout the country into scenes of great animation before winding up in each household with a banquet offered to the manes of the ancestors. This year, it falls on the last days of September and is all the more merrily celebrated as it marks the Third Year of the People's Republic.

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Koktrop is only one Kampuchean commune among many, and its population is made up of farmers not in any way distinguishable from millions of others. They are neither pampered by nature like those living on the banks of the Mekong, the Tonle Sap or the Bassac rivers nor weighed down with toil and misery like the inhabitants of certain arid regions of Kompong Speu, Takeo, or Kampot, which we had just driven through.

The head of the commune, Mr Koy Hak, looked the classical Khmer type although rather short of stature and slight of build. The vague smile on his lips was also quite Khmer and shone discreetly on his chocolate-brown face. His glossy black hair was naturally wavy and his forehead was that of an intellectual. This 33-year-old farmer could easily be taken for a village school-teacher, the more so since he was able to express himself in correct, albeit hesitant, French whenever our interpreter was not there.

"I passed the first part of the baccalauréat," he explained, "and so had a smattering of French, but couldn't keep my hand in under Khmer Rouge terror. I survived their genocide but my wife and child didn't."

Immediately after his return to his terribly wrecked native village, Mr Koy Hak together with his fellow-villagers set about rebuilding it. He wanted, in his words, to help bring into existence a new society. He was head of a *krom samaki*, or solidarity team, collectively working the fields, then of a *phum*, or village, before becoming the leader of the *khum*, the commune.

"Our *khum*," he said, "is composed of nine *phum*, consisting of 814 households with a total of 3,234 members. Before Pol Pot

came, it comprised 1,008 households with a total of 6,168 members. Since liberation in 1979 there have been 260 births, 25 deaths and a little over 200 weddings. A bit of reckoning will show that the Pol Pot regime killed almost half of the commune's population. I can't yet reckon all the material damage. All houses made of timber or bricks were destroyed. Just providing a temporary shelter, a mere hut, to each of our 814 families called for tremendous efforts, but this has been done."

The head of the *khum* liked precision. He spoke slowly, often stopping to look at his notebook or one of his registers, or to consult, in a low voice, Mr Ou Cheng, the man in charge of statistics.

Mutual assistance among the peasants, he went on, quickly put the commune back on its feet and particularly made it possible to ward off famine which had loomed large in the first days. Agricultural production was reorganized. Solidarity teams were formed, now 65 in number, with an average membership of forty. They now till a total of 563 hectares of land, about ten hectares each. Draught animals consist of 145 oxen, which is far from enough.

"We have tentatively," said Mr Koy Hak, "grown a second rice crop each year on ten hectares of land. It was a success, but we need a good irrigation network if the experiment is to be generalized. We are trying to build a small network for the commune with the help of specialists sent by the province. But we also need a lot of fertilizer, and this preoccupies us a great deal for, as the saying runs, 'If you impoverish the soil, the god of the soil will cause your ruin'."

Rice and fish being the staple food of Kampucheans, rice-growing has always held pride of place in the country's economic activities.

"It's rice that gives strength, even to the king," a saying runs. To promote it, the Angkor kings, the builders of the famous temples, strove to develop water conservation, and the scope and perfection of their works are still a subject for wonder. Since their days, however, Kampuchean agriculture has marked time. Farming implements have remained the same as a thousand years ago. Ploughing is done with a primitive plough with no wheels. The ploughshare is the only part made of metal and although the instrument is drawn by a pair of oxen or buffaloes, it barely scratches the surface of the soil. At harvest time, the peasant uses a sickle with a short blade and brings the rice in on wooden ox-carts with wheels as big as norias. Fertilizer is little used, and even not at all in certain regions. Average paddy yields stand between 1,000 and 1,200 kilograms per hectare, and were not so long ago among the lowest in the world.

According to estimates made under former regimes, one hectare of land could only feed a family of five. Now, the people in Koktrop till 550 hectares of ricefields in order to feed more than 3,000 mouths. The least that can be said is that agriculture has reached its limits, unless a second rice crop is grown yearly, as has been attempted.

"Do the people eat their fill now?" I asked. "How do they meet their other needs?"

"We are doing our best," said my interlocutor. "We take three meals a day, mainly rice, vegetables and prahok (fermented fish). In fact we eat not boiled rice, but a thick gruel, for the purpose of economy. International assistance helped us ward off famine in 1979, and the 1980 harvest, which was very good, allowed us to buy clothes and other necessities. Now the poorest among us have a change of clothes; others

may possess two or even three. Many a young man now sports a wrist-watch and quite a few girls wear rings. There are now in the commune 62 ox-carts and nearly 200 bicycles. Our sugar palms have proved a great asset. Of the 2,400 trees we have here, 1,500 provide us with a source of revenue. Palm sugar is either consumed or sold, and the timber and leaves are used in the building of our huts."

The sugar palm, *thnot* in Khmer, is the "national tree" in Kampuchea, like bamboo in Vietnam. It is a familiar element of Kampuchean landscapes, its proud fronds breaking their monotony. Sugar palms bound the fields, tower over hamlets, frame the gilded roofs of pagodas. The Kampuchean peasant's ingenuity turns them into a veritable green treasure which renders great service to man. Sap is drawn from their inflorescences: fermentation gives palm wine, and concentration yields palm sugar. The pulp of the fruit is used in the preparation of various dishes, and the roots in that of traditional medications. The trunk supplies timber, and the branches fiber for rope making. The leaves are good material for roofs, partitions, mats, handbags, baskets and other objects of current use. The main economic value of the palms, however, lies in the sap. Each season, each palm yields 400-500 litres of sap, from which about 30 kilograms of sugar can be had.

"Sap-tapping," said Mr Koy Hak, "is a simple operation but is not devoid of danger for it's done at a height of about twenty metres. Some agility is required of the tapper for he has to climb about thirty palms twice a day. Each solidarity team is entrusted with a certain number of palms, which are re-distributed among sub-groups of two or three members. It's a kind of family exploitation."

Other sources of revenue are the kitchen garden, the piggery, the poultry yard and the fish-pond of individual families.

"We encourage the development of the family economy," said the head of the khum. "It completes the collective economy, whose main responsibility is to grow food. No individual peasant, left to himself, can hope to combat drought. On the other hand our solidarity teams, operating the big pumps supplied by the State, have proved their effectiveness. By now we have completed seedling transplanting on almost all our ricefields. All farm work will have been fulfilled after the Festival of the Dead."

Together with some communal cadres, we toured the hamlets. In front of tidy huts, children were playing. They looked quite healthy and paid no attention to us. Villagers returned our greetings by joining their hands in front of their faces. Some invited us in. The huts were quite clean but empty of furniture. People sleep on a frame of bamboo wattle covered with a palm-leaf mat, and hang their clothes on pegs or a length of liana strung between two pillars. "We're now living again the primitive life of our ancestors," said Mr Koy Hak with a tinge of humour. "But it's not that bad, for we've come back from an inferno. At any rate, a great deal has been achieved in our commune rescued from Khmer Rouge genocide. You can see for yourself by having a look at some of our educational and health-care achievements. We've built a communal school with 18 classes, 20 teachers and 968 pupils; an infant school with four classrooms and four teachers and 200 pupils. If account is taken of adult literacy classes, one may say that one-third of the population is going to school. The communal infirmary-maternity home has twelve beds. In 1980 alone, about ten

thousand medical examinations were performed and about a hundred patients treated. This was unthinkable under former regimes."

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The traditional house, another major element of the Kampuchean rural landscape, is a wooden structure on stilts covered with palm leaves or tiles. Ethnologists will class it among components of the Austroasiatic material culture. Its simple and elegant appearance reminds one of a colonial bungalow. By its design it's well suited to the prevailing natural conditions. Good ventilation provides freshness and protection against damp during the rainy season which lasts seven months each year, from May to November.

However, in the nine phum of the Koktrop commune, no such typically Kampuchean dwelling remained at the time of our visit. In this respect the damage done by Khmer Rouge vandalism cannot be easily repaired for the building of a traditional house requires a considerable amount of timber and work. Will the local people try to restore this type of house or will they work out a new type of dwelling, cheaper and better suited to modern life? It seems that they are still too busy coping with present problems to think the matter over.

A problem of greater scope and urgency faces them on the economic plane. So long as a subsistence economy is practised by the peasant, the autarkic background and the primitive technology inherited from his ancestors could help him meet his needs on condition that he limits the number of his offspring, rejects the benefits of civilization and resists himself to austerity. But this is not the case in Koktrop. The villagers wish to

be better fed, better clothed and better housed; to own bikes or mopeds; to go to town to watch shows, etc., in short they want an ever better life. The communal school of which our hosts are so legitimately proud needs to be enlarged and better equipped, to have more and better teachers, more and better classrooms, and higher-level classes. There have arisen acute conflicts between the ever-increasing needs of society and the means available to satisfy them.

The time has come to lift the Kampuchean countryside out of the rut, break up village autarky, renovate farming tools and techniques, build a modern economic infrastructure, by means of a gradual industrialization of agriculture. The dream of an agrarian socialism rigged up with makeshift-means and inspired by a small-peasant mentality held captive by feudal ideology, either on a com-

munal or national scale, is pure utopia unless it is bluff, as was the case with Polpotism and, more generally, with Maoism. In practice, given the force of circumstances, it's but a step from utopia to bluff.

Our planet is witnessing the passage from capitalism to socialism. Under-developed countries which have opted for socialism with the resolve to bypass the capitalist stage enjoy the support and assistance of advanced socialist countries with their highly developed industry and technology. The alliance between these two categories of countries, one industrial, the other agrarian, is an expression, on another plane, of the worker-peasant alliance which alone can guarantee the victory of the socialist revolution.

• Many of our Kampuchean friends share those views. It is in that perspective that they envision the future of Kampuchea.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM EXPLORED

Paris LIBERATION in French 6 Jan 83 p 18

[Article by Patrick Sabatier: "Kampuchea: China Proposes Peace Plan to the USSR"]

[Text] In talks with LIBERATION, Jacques Huntzinger, PS [Socialist Party] and Pierre Bauby, PCMLF [French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party], on their return from Peking, both revealed that China has proposed a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem to the Soviet Union.

The People's Republic of China offered the USSR a plan to settle the Kampuchean conflict during the very first talks with the USSR. The continuation of this thaw, noted in the past few months in relations between Peking and Moscow, will depend greatly on the Soviet attitude on this matter. Chinese leaders express a guarded optimism about the evolution of their discussions with the Soviets and hence on the outcome of their major diplomatic maneuvers on behalf of Kampuchea.

This is what was learned from the remarks made by the Chinese leaders, beginning with Hu Yaobang (secretary of the PCC [Chinese Communist Party]) to the representatives of three French parties who have successively visited Peking: Georges Marchais for the PCF [French Communist Party], Pierre Bauby for the PCMLF [Marxist-Leninist] and Jacques Huntzinger for the PS. Messrs Bauby and Huntzinger, who agreed to answer LIBERATION's questions on their return from Peking, both are convinced that, in the words of the socialist leader, China "has made the Kampuchean situation the basic test for improving its relations with the USSR." According to Pierre Bauby, the Chinese gave the Soviets a true "settlement plan" for the Kampuchean problem as soon as contacts were resumed in October 1982. Mr Gremetz, the official in charge of international matters for the PCF Central Committee, pointed out on his return from Peking, "interesting proposals" from the Chinese, opening "new perspectives" for Kampuchea.

Exactly 4 years ago (7 January 1979), the Vietnamese army took Phnom Penh, capital of Kampuchea, and replaced the pro-Chinese Pol Pot regime with the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin government. For 4 years, nearly 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers have occupied the country without ending the armed resistance of anti-Vietnamese groups (the nationalist partisans of Prince Sihanouk or of former Prime Minister Son Sann and the "Khmer rouges" of Pol Pot). Vietnam is heavily supported by the USSR while the Kampuchean resistance receives political, material and military support from China and some Western countries, mainly the United States. In July 1982, these groups formed a "coalition government" headed by Prince Sihanouk and it was recognized by the United Nations as the only legal government of Kampuchea.

As soon as talks resumed with the USSR last October in Peking, the Chinese affirmed that Sino-Soviet normalization would depend on "concrete gestures" by the Soviets in three areas: military pressure on the Chinese border, the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviets and the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese. The matter of borders, which could be at least symbolically solved by a mutual withdrawal of Chinese and Soviet troops, does not seem to be a major problem. Chinese interest in Afghanistan appears very relative. Kampuchea remains.

According to Pierre Bauby (PCMLF national secretary), the Chinese plan (which "cannot be made public because it is at the heart of Sino-Soviet negotiations") aims to create conditions for a political settlement of the problem through a process of negotiations, simultaneous with a progressive withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; this settlement must assure the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people as well as "the independence, neutrality and non-alignment" of Kampuchea, which the great powers would guarantee. All this would be accompanied by an "improvement in relations between all countries of the region" beginning no doubt with China and Vietnam which have been in open conflict since 1979.

Mr Huntzinger confirms that the Chinese position on Kampuchea is "rather open" and that it clearly is close to France's. Until recently, in fact, China refused to contemplate any negotiations before the total evacuation of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea and saw no solution other than escalating the war against Vietnam. The Chinese continue to support mainly the "Khmers rouges" explaining that they remain "the major military force on the ground." Yet they are presently considering opening negotiations with Vietnam as soon as this country "makes a gesture," for example, by committing itself to a timetable of withdrawal, even a partial one, of its troops. They have stopped criticizing France which continues to maintain good relations with Vietnam and the USSR and with Prince Sihanouk and China.

Prince Sihanouk (whom Mr Huntzinger feels "must be included in any solution of the Kampuchean problem") is hence more than ever the linchpin of any negotiated solution. Some rumors say that the prince could be asked to head a broad coalition government, bringing together the three anti-Vietnamese groups and representatives of the pro-Vietnamese government currently in power in Phnom Penh; other rumors mention direct or indirect contacts between Sihanouk and the Vietnamese or Soviets. From his Pyongyang (North Korea) retreat, he has just announced that he intends to "suspend his activities" for several months. This is perhaps a pretext to allow the Soviets and Vietnamese the time to respond to the Chinese initiatives. It is truer than ever that Phnom Penh's fate will be decided in Moscow and Peking.

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CSO: 4219/36

PRO-KHMER ROUGE COMMUNIQUE BLASTS FRENCH COVERAGE OF KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

Gentilly KAMPUCHEA in French undated supplement to No 156 article dated 8 Jan 83 pp 1,2

[Text] The FR3 [France Region 3] program "Nouveau Vendredi" [New Friday] entitled "Kampuchea 1983" at 2035 hours on 7 January 1983 broadcast the film report of Claude Sauvageot and Marie AngeDonze, followed by a short debate with three representatives of humanitarian organizations, Messrs Botazzi of CCFD [Catholic Committee Against Hunger and For Development], Heuriet, chairman of CIMADE [Inter-Movement Committee for Refugees] and Grunewald, a member of the Research Group for Rural Development.

A year ago, FR3 broadcast Jerome Kanapa's report. FR3 has been totally silent between these two programs. However, important events took place to favor the struggle of the people of Kampuchea to liberate the country from Vietnamese domination, such as the formation of the Democratic Anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Kampuchea and the UN votes with an overwhelming number of member countries, including France, demanding the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea to allow its people to decide its future through general, free elections under UN supervision. Moreover, there are many testimonials and reports by organizations, prominent individuals, doctors, journalists, etc, who have visited the zones controlled by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea but unfortunately, the French television and press have not spoken with them.

Without going into details, let us mention the interview of Heng Samrin, the head of "government" put in power by the authorities of Hanoi, which clearly showed that the report was planned and managed by the Vietnamese occupier. Indeed, Heng Samrin read his text to answer the questions, but his interpreter read faster and finished first.

Over all, we note that the FR3 broadcast is identical, if not more poisonous than last year's, on the root of the problem. It only strengthens the position of the Vietnamese occupier by making the

"Khmer rouge" its target. By so doing, in defiance of the resolutions of the international community, it is a serious slur on the honor and dignity of the people of Kampuchea and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea which, for 4 years, have been waging a bitter, determined struggle against the Vietnamese occupier, moving it from the offensive to the defensive. Currently, the Vietnamese expeditionary corps has increased from 100,000 to 250,000 men, intensified barbarously the use of toxic chemicals to decimate the Kampuchean people and is implementing a massive settlement policy of Vietnamese. Did the FR3 broadcast want to help the authorities of Hanoi who, trying to achieve their regional expansionist ambition in conformity with the world expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union, are encountering inextricable difficulties in their country and on the battlefield in Kampuchea and are extremely isolated internationally?

It is truly regrettable that Vietnam could find the way to spread its propaganda in France, a land of asylum and liberty when it does not find it elsewhere.

Since the Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea and the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, who must confront aggressors with 10, 100 and even 1,000 times greater numbers and weapons, use their flesh and blood to defend their national independence and so make their contribution to safeguarding peace and security in these regions of the globe, thus barring the way to Vietnamese-Soviet expansion.

In their just struggle, these heroic peoples must benefit from the broad support and encouragement of the countries and peoples who love peace, independence and liberty.

For all these reasons, the Committee of Patriots of Democratic Kampuchea in France vigorously protests this broadcast which gives the caricatural images of the propaganda of the Vietnamese aggressor; it aims to ratify its fait accompli by armed force in Kampuchea and legitimize the administration in its pay in Phnom Penh.

The people of Kampuchea, enduring unprecedented tribulations, is grateful and appreciative of all humanitarian aid received. We hope that this aid will go directly to all our people, wherever the people are scattered, in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese occupier or the zones controlled by the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea. Yet, in addition to this humanitarian aid, the most valuable aid truly meeting the deep aspirations of the Kampuchean people would encourage the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and would enable this people to find once more its freedom and national dignity.

To re-establish the truth and inform the public objectively, especially the French public, about the current evolution of the struggle of the Kampuchean people, we would be happy to make available our documents-- photos and films on the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance--to the press and television.

Gentilly, 8 January 1983

Copies to: Messrs Robert Pietri, Director of FR3
Claude Sauvageot
Botazzi
Heuriet
Grunewald and
Mrs Marie Ange Donze

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CSO: 4219/36

DEFENSE BUDGET FOR 1983 REPORTED

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jan 83 pp 4, 5

[Text] The Malaysian Parliament has approved a defence budget estimate of M\$3.88 billion for 1983. Deputy Defence Minister, Abang Abu Bakar said in winding up the debate on the Ministry of Defence estimates that the government had always considered merit and not racial factors in the promotion of officers in the armed forces.

The allocation of M\$3.88 billion for the year during a period of inflation and at a time when the armed forces are on the take-off for expansion and new weaponry is rather limiting. But this estimate must be viewed against the government's economy drive, in which several proposed projects for the armed forces have been scrapped and only essentials have been included.

The amount being an estimate, the government would consider supplementary allocations during the year, depending on the uplift of the economic situation.

In 1981, the estimated defence expenditure was in the region of M\$4.73 to M\$5.13 billion which was more than the original estimate.

Allocations for defence are normally the second highest, after education in the total annual budget outlay and in 1981 the percentage of government spending on defence was 19.7 per cent and this was 8.3 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP), based on the Malaysian dollars.

PNG OPENS DOOR FOR INVESTORS

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 29 Nov 82 p 16

[Text] **PORT MORESBY**
(AAP): — Papua New Guinea's new Commerce and Industry Minister, Karl Stack, has promised foreign investors government co-operation and an end to "red tape and bureaucratic bungling."

He said during his Budget speech to Parliament last week that the new Department of Industrial Development — announced in the November 2 Budget — would unlock the bureaucratic stranglehold that had thwarted investors for so long.

"Potential investors, national and expatriate, were shoved from one arm of bureaucracy to another," Mr Stack told Parliament.

"This resulted in many soundly-based projects being delayed, or even lost."

Mr Stack, who was born in Los Angeles but is a long-time PNG resident and naturalised citizen, said the decision of the new government headed by Prime Minister Michael Somare to

create one department responsible for industrial development would tend the delays and duplications of the past.

"Potential investors will quickly know where they stand," he said.

The minister said PNG could prosper without selling out its resources or economic independence.

"The kind of foreign business we want to attract is used to playing the game by the rules and used to conforming with stated government policies and objectives," he said.

But he added: "There are some areas where majority foreign equity will be required, mainly in large-scale manufacturing projects."

"We will assist and encourage these investors provided they follow our basic policies and provided they create jobs for our people on the shop floor and in management and administration."

OK TEDI INCREASES CAPACITY OF TREATMENT PLANT

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 29 Nov 82 p 11

[Excerpt]

The Ok Tedi copper-gold project in Papua New Guinea is lifting the capacity of its gold treatment plant by 50 per cent from 15,000 to 22,500 tonnes a day.

The decision follows an improvement in the mining plan and the availability of additional ore and is one of a number of planned changes as the mine and its infrastructure take shape in the remote Star Mountains region close to the Irian Jaya border.

The partners are BHP (with a 30 per cent interest), Amoco Minerals (also 30 per cent), the PNG Government (20 per cent) and a group of West German companies (20 per cent).

However, the bigger capacity will make no material change to the huge project's timetable which is based on mining the Mount

Fubilan porphyry copper deposit's gold cap from 1984 to 1986, a mixture of copper and gold between 1987 and 1990, and copper only from 1991 onward — possibly through to 2015.

The expansion in the gold treatment capacity, together with additional roadworks, upgrading of the Tabubil airport and a change in location of some facilities is likely to add to existing estimates of a stage one capital cost of around \$US830 million (\$A870 million) and an ultimate outlay to stage three of about \$1,600 million.

However, additional pressure on costs is coming from an unexpected source — a lack of water in a region which normally has a rainfall of between eight and 10 metres a year.

Because severe drought has lowered the level of the Fly River and made it impassable to barge traffic for the past three months, the transport of heavy equipment

to the mine construction site is being held up.

Essential supplies are being flown in by two Hercules transport aircraft in an emergency action which is playing havoc with budgeted spending.

A continuation of the drought could force both an upward revision of capital spending and a delay in commissioning — but the

partners still have a circle around May 18, 1984, as the start-up date.

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MARCOS PREDICTS 'MODERATE UPTURN' IN 1983 ECONOMY

HK181336 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Excerpts] President Marcos said yesterday that with the country having strengthened its industrial and agricultural base, a mild turnaround of the global economy should produce a moderate upturn in national economic growth in 1983.

In an address marking the resumption of the 5th session of the Batasang Pambansa, he said, "Our economic planners project the real gross national product to grow by around three per cent during the year."

"And more important, economic performance will put on stream our new five-year development plan which commences this year," he said.

In the course of his address, the president announced his appointment of 34 members of the intermediate appellate court following consultations with members of the supreme court headed by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando and the integrity council headed by Minister of Justice Ricardo Puno.

He also announced the appointment of 618 regional trial court judges. These courts replace the courts of first instance.

Metropolitan and municipal circuit trial courts have not yet been filled.

These appointments are part of the judicial reorganization authorized by the judiciary reorganization act.

Of the 34 appointees to the appellate court, 11 are new faces.

The president in his address, said that while he saw prospects for a modest global recovery this year, from which the country would benefit, he warned there were a lot of "ifs and buts" in the prognosis "that counsel prudence in our optimism."

He said there were five pillars on which the economy could rely: energy, agriculture, exports, heavy industries and the small medium industries with the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [KKK] as centerpiece.

Mr. Marcos cited the continuing program to harness new sources of energy. He said that only farming has shown a growth rate of 4.9 percent in real terms in the last ten years.

He said there would be a promotion of all exports, with the emphasis being on electronics, garments, furniture and woodcraft, footwear, gifts and houseware, fresh and processed food, and overseas construction.

He promised to continue pushing for the implementation of the 11 major industrial projects as well as the further growth of KKK projects.

Turning to the need to defend jobs and incomes, the president urged labor and management to forget old adversarial relationships and to remember that cooperation and solidarity were the sole means by which both sides could survive these very hard times.

He said that business should not increase prices and trade unions must not press for undue wage increases "that may sink their own economic enterprises which are the providers of both jobs and incomes in the first place."

CSO: 4200/337

SULU OFFICIAL ON SOLVING SABAH ISSUE

HK010043 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Jan 83 p 40

[Text] Former commissioner Abraham Rasul, prime minister of the Sultanate of Sulu, expressed hope that the renewed interest in the Sabah controversy will lead to its final resolution.

Describing the claim as an "irritant" affecting Philippine-Malaysian relations, Rasul said "utmost care" must be taken to involve the "right parties concerned" and to safeguard the honor and interests of both the Philippine Government and the Sulu Sultanate in handling the claim.

According to Rasul, since the filing of the Sabah claim in 1952, the issue has become "multi-faceted."

The years of government inaction on the claim have spawned developments involving personalities in the Sultanate which further aggravate the issue, Rasul said.

Although Rasul, former commissioner on national integration, did not elaborate, he was apparently referring to the existence today of at least two sultans in Sulu.

Another factor compounding the issue, Rasul pointed out, is the inclusion by inference of Sabah as part of the Philippine national territory. This has led to questions whether or not a constitutional process is needed to resolve the claim, Rasul said.

Rasul whose father, the late Senator Hadji Buru, was prime minister to two Sulu sultans, also expressed concern over reported plans by some parties of involving the conditions stipulated in the August 29, 1962 resolution of the Sulu Sultanate's Ruma Bechara (Cabinet).

The resolution said that should the republic of the Philippines fail to recover North Borneo after exhausting all peaceful means, "the transfer document (the September 12, 1962 cession instrument of sovereign rights) shall ipso facto become null and void and the Sultan of Sulu shall be free to assert his sovereignty over North Borneo by other means available to all sovereign claimants."

The Sabah claim was lodged in 1962 by then President Diosdado Macapagal when he objected to the formation of the British-backed Malaysian federation.

Sabah, which lies about 30 kilometers from the Philippines' southern region, is the former British colony to which the Philippines laid a claim on the basis of the Sulu Sultan's ownership.

MARCOS SEES NEED FOR 'BELT-TIGHTENING' MEASURES

UK311514 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] President Marcos said yesterday that if he can help it, he will not allow increases in prices that will adversely affect the lives of the common people. He said that in view of the global economic recession, there is a need to resort to belt-tightening measures and to buy time for an expected economic recovery.

He appealed to both business and labor sectors to use their utmost restraint to hold down prices. He asked workers not to make unreasonable wage demands. The president assured the labor sector that as soon as the country recovers from the tight economic squeeze, he would act as its advocate in seeking for justifiable wage increases due them as soon as possible. The president spoke at the convention of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) held at the Magsaysay Hall of the social security system building in Quezon City.

President Marcos called on cabinet ministers and top officials of state corporations to voluntarily cut their salaries by 10 per cent to set an example of sacrifice, in line with the government's belt-tightening program.

He also appealed to top executives of the private sector to follow suit to help the government foster a climate of social and economic equality during this period of global recession. "I want the cabinet to set the example by voluntarily cutting down their salaries by 10 per cent. This also applies to the directors of all government corporations. Second, I also appeal to the private sector to follow this example," he said.

The president urged business and industry to hold down prices, and the workers not to press unreasonable wage demands that can threaten the survival of their jobs. "The truth is that our people can stand up to any degree of adversity, as recent history shows. What is resented is when sacrifices are not equally distributed. It is not right for top management to raise their salaries and prerequisites, while denying to the rank-and-file even a modicum of wage increase," he said.

The president, citing the failure of the OPEC meetings to resolve the question of oil production and price stabilization and the prediction that the state of confusion will not be resolved within a month, said that as leader of the entire nation, he must appeal to all sectors to use utmost restraint and commit themselves wholly to the higher and larger national interests.

He assured the TUCP that should there be any "quantum jump" in the prices of prime commodities because of unavoidable externally imposed contingencies, he will call for a study to get an appropriate response through a wage policy.

The chief executive warned labor unions to be on guard against insidious forces that seek to use trade unionism in order to ultimately destroy it.

He urged the unionists to proclaim their resolve not to allow trade unions to be used as weapons of subversion, civil war, and fratricide.

The president said that the passage of Batasang Pambansa 130 and 227 had stabilized a volatile industrial labor front.

Passage of the two bills, according to the president, resulted in the immediate decline of wildcat strikes and lockouts, and the failure of subversive forces masquerading as trade unionists to destabilize business and industry.

Under these two laws, the chief executive said, legitimate trade unions should feel more secure because the will of the majority is respected through the two-thirds vote rule which removes the irresponsible act of the minority imposing its will on the majority.

CSO: 4200/337

JOURNALISTS MAY DECLINE MILITARY 'INVITATIONS'

HK021518 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] Government lawyers said journalists have the right to accept or decline invitations for dialogues extended by the military.

Representing the military in a supreme court hearing yesterday, solicitor general Estelito P. Mendoza said:

"If they (journalists) accept, it is purely voluntary, no compulsion is involved. If they decline, then, that is the end of the matter."

Twenty-nine journalists who were either summoned or questioned by military intelligence officers on articles they have written and on other "confidential" matters asked the supreme court to stop the military from further "interrogating" them.

The group was led by Arlene Babst, BULLETIN TODAY columnist, and represented by lawyer Joker Arroyo.

It claimed some of them have been subpoenaed by the National Intelligence Board [NIB] headed by Brig. Gen (Ret.) Wilfredo C. Estrada to answer questions ranging from this concept of national security and press freedom to personal beliefs and histories.

It viewed as "coercive" in nature the invitations sent to some of them by the committee.

A letter to Ms. Babst by the NIB's special committee No 2 dated December 20, 1982, stated that "Your failure to appear on the specific date and place shall be considered as a waiver on your part and this committee will be constrained to proceed in accordance with law."

This portion of the letter was construed by the journalists as a form of "intimidation and harassment."

They said in their petition that the proceedings at the NIB's committee No 2 had "a chilling effect" on them, making them "gingerly or consciously weighing the

dangers of writing at all on subjects touching the government or its officials or on public order and national security."

At the start of the hearing, solicitor General Mendoza and assistant solicitor General Nathaniel de Pano, Jr. asked the supreme court to declare the journalists' petition "moot and academic."

Mendoza said Gen Fabian C. Ver, in a memorandum to Estrada dated January 19, 1983, ordered that the proceedings of committee No 2 be terminated because the NIB was "satisfied with the results of the dialogue and noted better mutual understanding of the respective roles of media and government."

Ver is the director general and chairman of the NIB, an advisory body to the office of the president on matters pertaining to the integration and coordination of intelligence activities.

Mendoza said the journalists have no cause of action in their petition filed before the tribunal because "there is no decision or order issued by the NIB and sought to be enforced against them."

"For all that has taken place is plain conversation, interchange of ideas, opinions, perhaps, biases and preferences. But there is no charge against, nor any complaint of whatever nature involving the petitioners (journalists) which is the subject of investigation by the NIB," Mendoza said.

"Mere invitation extended to the petitioners to dialogue without legal compulsion cannot, except for the suspicious and hyperactive of imagination, be equated with censorship, punishment, and violation of the constitutional right to free speech and expression."

With the termination of the proceedings of NIB's committee No 2 the journalists said they will file an amended petition to include Ver as NIB chairman and the military through Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to prevent a repetition of what they called as coercive invitation.

They were given 10 days within which to file an amended petition or a reply to the comment of government lawyers submitted yesterday.

CSO: 4200/337

MILITARY-TERRORIST CLASHES REPORTED

HR240107 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos today ordered the immediate dispatch of additional troops to Aras Asana in Surigao Del Sur to beef up military operations against an undetermined number of communist terrorists which attacked the headquarters of the 426th PC Company in the area last Friday. The commanding officer of the PC company, Captain (Rodolfo Carlo) and five other PC troopers were reportedly killed during the daring attack on the headquarters. Colonel (Salvador Sison), Surigao Del Sur PC provincial commander, reported that the barracks within the compound sustained four craters as a result of grenades fired from M-79 grenade-launchers from the terrorists. Following the attack, military authorities in region XI immediately dispatched heliborne troops from the special warfare brigade to fly over the area to track down the perpetrators.

General Ramos, monitoring the operations at his headquarters at Camp Crame, Quezon City, ordered the dispatch of additional ground troops to augment the airborne troops. Acknowledging the order, Colonel (Sison) said that one company from the 5th Composite Infantry Battalion was immediately thrown into the manhunt and to intercept the attackers in the vicinity of Lianga Mahatag, where the terrorists were believed to be in hiding.

In a related report, PC Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos today identified two renegade priests, fathers Comrado Balweg and Bruno Ortega, as the masterminds behind the attack by New People's Army terrorists on an isolated patrol base at Barangay (Calumpat) in Lacub, Abra last January 9. A PC sergeant was executed in public, a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] was killed, and 4 other members of a 10-man patrol team were wounded during the attack. Intelligence information reaching General Ramos disclosed that members of the Central Front Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines in northern Luzon, composed of six commanders, including the two renegade priests, were sighted in (Melicon), Abra, where they reportedly planned the attack on the PC patrol base.

Ramos, concurrently armed forces vice chief of staff and director-general of the integrated national police, showed a document describing the circumstances behind the raid, as he ordered military field commanders in northern Luzon to maximize security of isolated camps and bases which are vulnerable to enemy attack. We must be vigilant against this kind of enemy atrocities committed against our men in the field and against Barangay and municipal officials, CHDF and innocent civilians, Ramos told a gathering of top military commanders at the northern command headquarters in Isabela.

'TIMES JOURNAL' NOTES PA 'GETTING BOLDER'

HK260115 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Those Ambushes Need Scrutiny"]

[Text] The rash of ambushes carried out by well-armed terrorists of the New People's Army [NPA] in Mindanao and Luzon should not be taken lightly by the government's defense establishment.

The incidents appear to have been well-planned. The terrorists grapevine appears to have been well-informed. The results speak for themselves.

On January 11, Lt. Col. Ruperto Legarda, 55th PC battalion commander, was slain with three of his men in Baranggay Sogod, Mahaplag, southern Leyte. They were ambushed by 50 NPA terrorists.

On January 21, Lt. Col. Jaime Somera, commanding officer of the 9th Infantry Battalion; Capt. Guillermo Kong, and five troopers were killed by heavily armed NPAs in Sapang Dalaga, Misamis Occidental.

Sometime earlier, NPA terrorists ambushed a PC group in Bato, Camarines Sur, and left seven army soldiers dead.

And lately, two renegade priests and four other NPA commanders assaulted a military patrol base in Baranggay Talampac, Lacub, Abra last January 9, overran the base and killed a civilian home defense member and the head of the 10-man patrol.

It would appear that in all ambushes the terrorists were well-armed with AK-47 rifles, armalites, carbines and garands. In the attack on the Lacub patrol base the 60 terrorists used M-79 grenade launchers.

Two questions crop up as a result of the reports from the Ministry of Defense and Developments in the field, to wit:

1. Has there been a premeditated and unified escalation of ambushes and attacks by terrorist bands on military outposts, and, if so, what is the purpose of these moves?

2. Where are the terrorists getting their increasing number of sophisticated weapons with which to confront the military?

The Philippines, like all other members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), must fight subversion from within. While this country is safer from direct infiltration, something which Thailand and Malaysia, two ASEAN members must contend with, its long coastline, specially that along the Pacific Ocean, offers excellent points for the smuggling of arms into the country.

Then, too, there is the internal financing by disgruntled local elements and even by diplomatic elements who would offer substantial donations for "worthy causes"--all of them fronts for the subversives. No clearer picture can be gathered about this subtle means of strengthening the terrorists than from the movie "Who Dares Win" which is currently showing in local theaters.

Of course, there is always the capitalist businessman from any Western country who makes the selling of arms "his big business." Here again lies another dangerous situation that must be uncovered and acted upon immediately.

All these factors notwithstanding, one thing is clear: the terrorists are getting bolder and they seem to be getting logistical support from somewhere. The government cannot allow them to effect a stranglehold of the rural areas from where they will get their supplies and impose their shadow government.

This must be blunted effectively and now.

CSO: 1200/337

DISCIPLINE IN KKK PROGRAM STRESSED

HK030059 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "KKK Program Will Succeed If..."]

[Text] Setting up a nationwide cooperative system through Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran to insure viability of KKK products in local and foreign markets is the best thing that could happen to this country, but....

The big "but" is simple matter involving such factors as proper government supervision of the new system, the mental attitude of the people who will participate in the new cooperative system to make it a going concern, and the existing conditions now obtaining in the country.

It is obvious that President Marcos will have to allocate sufficient funds to launch the program and give it ample take-off leverage, but from the outset the government office or offices directly charged with seeing the program through will have to supervise the mechanics of the system strictly and justly.

The president made it clear that the cooperative system will be patterned after the system used in Japan after World War II to rebuild its smashed economy.

If the Japanese Government succeeded in this venture, it was because the Japanese people were honest to a [words indistinct] disciplined to the core. From the outset the cooperative system could not fail in Japan because of the mettle of the Japanese people. They put their shoulders together and in an effort that drew the respect and admiration of the world, came out of the ashes of war a modern nation.

One cannot say that much of the Philippines and of the Filipino people, in general, today. Honesty is sadly lacking and with its lack goes morality. Discipline is unknown, only individualism many times senseless individualism compounded with arrogance and pride. The effects are only too clearly seen in the daily newspapers which report on crimes of various forms, abuse by those in power and corruption in almost all levels.

one has only to wonder why a defeated and bombed-out country like Japan has become a leading industrial power in the world today while a victorious people like the Filipinos, while likewise suffering the ravages of war, could not then or earlier lead and build up their industries in this part of the world with all the rich natural resources and other gifts of nature endowed them by God.

Perhaps, it is the "indolence" of which Dr. Jose Rizal, our national hero, said that was the big difference. This and the Filipino's general weakness for a soft life and the "easy way" to make money.

Mr. Marcos is a disciplined man. If the program he has in mind is to succeed, he would have to make sure that discipline and honesty become part and parcel of the movement. If he sets the pattern, the system will reach out from the top and into the lowest rungs of Philippine society.

But the president must follow it through to the end, weeding out the inept and inefficient and useless, and retaining the strong, the disciplined and the decent and honest elements.

CS 44-200/337

CARDINAL SAYS 'CLIMATE OF FEAR' PERVADES COUNTRY

OW060310 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Report by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, 3 Feb (AFP)--Jaime Cardinal Sin today accused President Ferdinand Marcos' government of treating the Filipino people "like idiots" to suit its own ends by suspending strict film censorship laws in order to finance a film festival with earnings from a citywide display of uncut erotic movies.

Sustaining his harsh criticism of the 1982 Manila International Film Festival (MIFF), the spiritual leader of this Roman Catholic nation said he had arrived at that "frightening, distinctly chilling" conclusion after assessing the government's conduct of the controversial festival. An estimated half a million people have flocked daily to more than 100 Metropolitan Manila commercial cinemas where local and foreign blue films--the MIFF's main source of revenue--are shown at double to four times the normal admission rates.

The archbishop of Manila told a breakfast meeting of Catholic lay and business leaders here that Filipinos were afraid to speak out against the MIFF because it was a project of Imelda Marcos, the president's powerful wife. "It is clear, my friends, that there is a climate of fear pervading our country. It is clear that because of this climate, the people now prefer to think no evil, see no evil and hear no evil," said the top prelate.

Insiders say that the pro-government local press is under orders to "kill" the influential cardinal's attacks on the MIFF. The suspension of film censorship laws as well as the board of censors for the duration of the frenzied 11-day festival ends tomorrow. "I am happy to note that the film festival is ending and that, by tomorrow, our people will get off their pornographic diet and transfer to something more wholesome," said the cardinal.

MIFF officials expect to gross more than 50 million pesos (about 5,405,000 U.S. dollars) by the time the theater curtains are drawn after the last uncensored film is shown in the early morning hours of Saturday. "Perhaps, the outside world will forget that we sacrificed our Christian principles for monetary gain, that we put up a 'festival for a cause' at the cost of our national self-respect," Cardinal Sin said.

The MIFF is billed the "Festival for a Cause" as the greater part of the proceeds are supposed to be used to fund projects to help disabled Filipinos. "In my considered opinion, the proceeds will go to the disabled, all right--the disabled financing of the film festival," the churchman said.

The cardinal also criticized the decision yesterday to extend the exhibition of the uncensored movies to Friday in an effort to raise even more money.

An MIFF official told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS that the lucrative showings had to be stretched by two days because of the strong demand for tickets.

"People from the provinces are coming by the busload," said the official, who asked not to be named.

Mrs Marcos last week answered Cardinal Sin's criticisms by saying that she was "very sorry if cheap pornography can affect the fragile senses of people."

Mrs Marcos added, however, that adult films could help her countrymen become more intellectually and spiritually mature if only they imbibed the proper moral values and attitudes at home.

Political opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos have capitalized on the controversy by questioning his government's "double standards" of morality--one for the MIFF and another for the rest of the year.

Cardinal Sin also said this morning that "we have arrived at a situation where the voice of dissent has been completely--or almost completely--stifled."

The "climate of fear" in the country may have been brought about by recent government moves including the closure and arrest of staffers of the opposition tabloid WE FORUM and the subsequent interrogation by intelligence officials of journalists who had written articles critical of the military, he said.

CSO: 4200/337

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RECOVERY--President Marcos said yesterday he sees more hopeful signs for the country's economic recovery, but he cautioned the nation to be watchful despite the positive signs. The president noted the projected shut-down of the U.S. Anaconda Copper Mines as one of those hopeful signs that could lift the Philippines out of recession. The president predicted that the supply of copper would go down because of the Anaconda close, which provided a boost to the local copper industry. The president said that the price of copper would go up to \$1 per pound this year from a low of 65 cents, and that copper prices will increase because automobile prices and the cost of housing in the United States have also gone up. Also, the price of coconut oil has been steady at 21 cents a pound, and everybody wants to buy coconut oil. The president admitted that there have been cases of log smuggling, mainly because the price of logs has gone up. Meanwhile the president said he suspended the aluminum and petrochemical projects from the 11 major industrial projects, because oil-producing countries would offer partnerships. The president cited Brunei and Indonesia as among those who had put out feelers to join the ventures. The president assured seven of the industrial projects have been financed and capitalized by suppliers. Saying that the government did not spend any money for these projects, the president said future amortizations would come from the production of these industries. [Text] [HK040033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Feb 83]

MINDANAO OPERATION--A Mindanao-wide operation has been launched by the military against a 37-man group of foreign-trained rebels. This group is reportedly recruiting and training new rebels and undertaking sabotage missions. The operation was disclosed by armed forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver following the arrest of seven members of the rebel group. One of those arrested was identified as commander (Silek Biyasha) of the Moro Bangsa Army. He was reported to be one of the top leaders of the group. The six others in custody were not identified. They reportedly confessed to having received training in a country south of the Philippines. [Text] [HK030010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Feb 83]

BATAAN SABOTEURS WARNED--President Marcos has warned economic saboteurs. He revealed for the first time yesterday attempts by factory workers in the Philippine manufacturing complex in Bataan who deliberately disfigure garment ware for exports. President Marcos spoke at a trade union convention, where he called

...austerity in the face of the Philippine economic crisis. He suggested that his cabinet ministers voluntarily take 10 percent salary cuts as an example of sacrifice at this time of hardship. Warning of subversives in labor ranks, President Marcos said he had received a disturbing report that workers in the Cebu export processing zone had pierced small holes and deliberately misplaced buttons in some export items like shirts and jackets. He said the spoiled garments were subsequently rejected by buyers, and many of the factory owners are desperate about it. He said that we would like to warn the workers in those factories that they are destroying their own jobs, and this is very critical. [Text] [HK310044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 31 Jan 83]

ECONOMIC AUSTERITY MEASURES--Manila, 30 Jan (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos asked top government officials to voluntarily cut their salaries 10 percent in line with the government's belt-tightening program, a presidential statement said. "I want the cabinet to set the example. This also applies to directors of government corporations.... I also appeal to the private sector to follow this example," Mr Marcos said during his address before trade unionists. The president said the Filipino people can stand up to "any adversity.... What is resented is when sacrifices are not equally distributed," he said. A sacrifice by government officials will "help the government foster a climate of social and economic equality during this period of global recession," the president added. Mr Marcos urged business and industry to hold down prices and the workers not to press unreasonable wage demands that threaten their own jobs. He said events in the past several weeks had made it necessary to review tentative decisions on income and price policy, including possible new taxes on crude oil products. He blamed the decline of the peso on the current recession. [Text] [OW301317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 30 Jan 83]

LAWS AGAINST MAGAZINE--A number of ranking military officers have announced they intend to file charges of scurrilous libel against the editor and some staff members and contributors of the PHILIPPINE PANORAMA, the magazine supplement of the BULLETIN TODAY newspaper. The charges stem from what the complainants consider malicious articles appearing in the magazine on sensitive issues that maligned them personally and cast aspersions on their character and dignity as military commanders. Philippine armed forces spokesman Col. (Renaldo Ricoco) said the complainants include Brig. Gen. Victorino Asada of the 1st Philippine Constabulary [PC] Regional Command, Brig. Gen. (Federico Felix) of the 3d PC Regional Command, Brig. Gen. (Santacruz Mison) of the [words indistinct] command, Brig. Gen. (Pederico de Guzman), former commander of the 7th PC Regional Command in Davao, and other ranking officers. Solicitor-general Estelito Mendoza, together with other government prosecutors in charge of national security cases, have been consulted on the legal action to be taken against writers of other newspapers and magazines who might have committed the same offense. General (Ricoco) said those to be charged are [words indistinct] (Revilla Suarez), PANORAMA editor; (Lorna Carol Tirol) and [words indistinct] (Lorna), staff writers; and [words indistinct] and (Maria Serias Lovo), writers and editors. [Text] [HK300037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jan 83]

ACTIVITIES--President Marcos said yesterday that there is no cause for alarm over the recent ambushes and raids by the New People's Army (NPA). The president stressed that the intensified communist guerrilla activities did not prove that they have become stronger and pose a serious threat to national security. President Marcos assured that security throughout the nation remains under control. The chief executive discussed with newsmen the security situation and the recent rash of subversive ambushes and raids on isolated military bases and government installations. The president said the increase in the number of communist terrorists and the recent raids and attacks are nothing but a show of force and combat training for new recruits and unit commanders of the NPA. The meeting with newsmen followed a conference between the president and top military leaders. The military said new leaders have assumed command of the subversive armed force in the wake of the arrests of communist leaders last year. Meanwhile the Ministry of National Defense has confirmed the observation of President Marcos. At a military (meeting) with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, military authorities said they view the recent attacks as part of a deliberate attempt at a show of force and the death or capture of 18 top communist leaders in government installations last year. The Defense Ministry said the military considers the NPA incapable of physically threatening the overthrow of the government.

HK280042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT
[... 33]

RENEGADE PRIEST HUNTED--Meanwhile, out there in the north, the military has fielded more troops to the boundary of Kalinga Apavao and Abra in an intensified hunt for renegade priest Father Conrado Balweg and his followers. There are persistent reports that Father Balweg is in Barangay Talampac in Lacub, Abra, who carries a 200,000 pesos cash reward, whether captured dead or alive, was allegedly seen one day before 60 communist terrorists attacked a PC [Philippine Constabulary] base in Lacub last 9 January. Intelligence reports said Balweg allegedly planned the attack on the Lacub PC patrol base, which resulted in the wounding of nine soldiers and policemen and the execution of a PC sergeant.

Text: 10W271319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 81

DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED ON RESERVISTS, ARMS PROCUREMENT

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jan 83 pp 3, 4

[Text]

Reservists force for security

The Thai armed forces' plan to build up a force of reservists to strengthen the country's defence and improve economic conditions has begun to show encouraging response in several provinces.

The project which will be carried out during the period of the fifth five-year development plan, has been approved by the Cabinet recently following years of planning. A national committee has been formed to coordinate and build up the reservists force.

The objective behind the force is not only to tap the military skills of discharged soldiers, but also to help them improve their economic levels through various agricultural and economic training schemes.

Several sub-committees have been formed and the various Ministries and government bodies are involved in working on the committee, which aims to organise the reservists into a force called the 'military reservists for national security'.

Most reservists involved are former conscripts who have served two years in the armed forces and come from the lower income group, said the chief-of-staff of the First Army Region's 11th Division, Col. Wichai Hongsakun.

The reservists are given training in politics, and economic affairs besides their military activities. In times of emergencies, the services of the reservists would be required, and in better times

they have the chance to improve their lot through the economic projects.

In the first army region alone, there are some 500,000 reservists, according to Col. Wichai.

China proposes joint arms venture

China's senior officials have proposed to Thai military top brass to consider the possibility of setting up an arms production venture on a joint basis, according to a Bangkok newspaper.

The suggestion was made during the visit to Peking by a military delegation led by the former deputy Supreme Military Commander Gen. Chao Sawasdisongram in August last year, the newspaper stated.

The Chinese have advised Thai government and military officials to study the proposal cautiously and thoroughly to avoid any misunderstanding with Thailand's allies, highly placed sources were quoted as saying.

The need for caution is understandable as Thailand has never had any major defence undertaking with a communist country and China's proposal of a venture for weapons for use in Thailand, must have come like 'something out of the blue' for Thailand.

China being a major communist country giving unofficial support for communist terrorist groups in Southeast Asian countries, Thailand has reservations and suspicions about the long-term intentions of China.

However, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda was due to visit Peking Nov. 17 to

20 and the proposal was expected to be raised in talks. Thailand and China have strengthened their ties in recent years, though the future direction and ties of the two countries will be determined by the events in Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Institute developing guided missile

Thailand's National Research Council is funding the King Mongkut Institute of Technology's (KMIT) rocket research programme towards developing and launching the nation's first guided missile.

The KMIT has started work on the missile programme and hopes to have the missiles ready by the next fiscal year, said the Institute's vice rector, Dr Krason Phetsowan.

Guided missiles are the next step progressing from the recent successful firing of three remote-controlled missiles which were able to reach a speed of about Mach 1, after an initial speed of about 140 metres per second. The 10-kilogramme missiles fueled by KMIT formulated composite solid propellant launched on a lanky pad, landed about five to seven kilometres away.

The test-firing of these missiles were part of the programme to produce a guided missile, said the engineer Dr. Phirasak Worasuntharosot.

Research work has been underway on the missile's guidance system, which features a TV screen with two crossing hair-lines with targets focused in the centre.

RTAF to build 'own' planes

The Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) has plans to build its own planes, under license from a German manufacturer, by mid-1984. Certain parts and components of the aircraft are to be made locally.

Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Chief Marshall Arun Phromthep, said however, that the type of aircraft to be developed has not been decided.

He also said that the RTAF has been developing an aircraft of its own design for "some time". It was expected that this model may roll out of the factory for test flights before the end of 1982.

Plans for new helicopters for Air Wing

Thailand's Army Aviation Centre has been given permission by the top-brass of the Army to go ahead with plans to purchase 30 helicopters as an initial step towards forming the Air Cavalry Wing.

According to the Centre's chief, Maj. Gen. Suthon Khongsomphon, the green light has been received to spend several hundred million baht during fiscal year 1983 to replace old helicopters, which have been used for a long time. There have recently been a number of accidents involving these helicopters belonging to the Army and the other services, possibly caused by malfunctions.

The general said that the Army Aviation Centre is keen to upgrade the air capability of the Army, and the new equipment would be purchased with a view to establishing the Air Cavalry Wing.

COLONEL WHO NEGOTIATED CPT RETURN PROFILED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Dec 82 p 9

[Text] **W**HEN over 1,000 communist insurgents and sympathizers in the Northeast surrendered to authorities on Dec 1, the man behind the success was a colonel who has become widely known as "the person with the best understanding of terrorism in the northeastern region."

Col (Special) Sa-ngiem Rattanasinaporn, 52, deputy provincial army commander in Udon Thani and chief of Information Unit of the Second Army Region, was one of the senior military officers who went through the painstaking experience of negotiating with insurgent leaders - talks that finally ended up with more than 1,000 insurgents and sympathizers defecting en masse and ending 17 bitter years of fighting between communist terrorists and government authorities in the Northeast.

The first negotiations began in September and about 10 rounds of talks followed that, recalled Col Sa-ngiem, who gave credit for the success to the government's policy of suppressing insurgency by putting more emphasis on political than military strategy.

Another factor that led to the mass defection were the conflicts among members of the communist party, he said, adding that the masses and those who earlier joined the Communist movement eventually decided to desert the 'united front' and turn to the government following the internal conflicts.

The first round of negotiations he said, took place in Bangkok when such leading communist

members as Sawat Mahisya, or Comrade Niroj, Thung Daengbutr or Comrade Banyai and Comrade Tharn met with Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaovalit Yongchayuth.

After that, it was Col Sa-ngiem who negotiated with them until the surrender.

The zones under terrorist control in the Northeast included Nong Khai (Zone 222), Nakhon Phanom-Mukdahan (Zone 333), Ubon Ratchathani-Yasothon-Mukdahan (Zone 444), Kalasin-Udon Thani (Zone 555), Khon Kaen-Kalasin-Udon Thani (Zone 666), Sakon Nakhon-Kalasin (Zone 999), Sakon Nakhon-Nakhon Phanom (Zone 111) and five other smaller areas scattered across the southern part of the Northeast.

Formerly, said Col Sa-ngiem, the infiltration of the Northeast was carried out by about 7,000 well-armed men.

"This did not include the masses who sympathized with them. Back in 1975-76, many areas in the Northeast were completely 'red' and it was impossible for the authorities to enter those zones or carry out their suppression operations.

Since the change in government policy, subversion has weakened and we believe the communists have only about 700 armed men scattered in the Northeast," analysed Col Sa-ngiem.

Col Sa-ngiem, a native of Nong Harn District in Udon Thani, started his assignment as official in charge of information in Udon Thani in 1976.

"At that time I was chief-of-staff of Udon Thani Provincial Army Command and was summoned by then Second Army Region Commander Prem Tinsulanonda who concurrently assigned me to the Information Unit," he recalled.

At that time, Gen Arthit Kamlangek (presently army commander-in-chief was commander of the Civilian-Military Police 1718 Unit and Lt Gen Harn Leenanond (currently Fourth Army Region commander) was chief of the Strategic Division.

"All of them are top men in the military now," he said.

"After the surrender of communist insurgents and sympathizers in Zone 444 early this month, we continued negotiating with their colleagues in other zones in our attempt to wipe out their movement - an effort which most of us strongly believe will eventually succeed," he said.

Before his assignment to the information job, Col Sa-ngiem fought in the war in Laos.

"That was back in 1964 when he was lieutenant and chief of a unit in the 'Ranger Command' under the leadership of Lt Gen Vithoon Yasa-wad, widely known as "Thap 333 - the chief of Kongkan Sua Dao (Leopard Battalion)," he recalled.

Col Sa-ngiem returned to Thailand from the war in 1974 after he was promoted to lieutenant colonel attached to the Army Directorate of Operations. He then was transferred to Udon Thani Provincial Army Command at his own request. He was appointed deputy chief-of-staff of the command and was later moved to the Information Unit.

Col Sa-ngiem has put his full concentration on the communist infiltration of the Northeast and has become widely known among insurgents in the region.

He became so well known that some communist leaders asked him to join their "revolutionary movement" and offered him the post of chief of their zone.

"It was funny that I had been chasing them in the jungle and in town but they wanted me to be one

of them," said Col Sa-ngiem, known among Northerners as "Chief Koon".

Col Sa-ngiem related one of his exciting experiences in 1977 when, as chief-of-staff of Udon Thani Provincial Army Command and chief of the Information Unit, was on patrol in a "red zone" in Sakon Nakhon.

"Our mini truck was entering a small village in the province when it fell into a pothole. About 10 'members of the jungle' surrounded us and searched us.

We were all dressed like villagers and I, like many others in the truck, could converse with them in the Northeastern dialect. They, therefore, did not suspect us and set us free," he related.

"In fact, communist insurgents are Thais like us. Why do we keep on killing each other? Why don't we join hands in developing our country?" he asked.

He said one of his most urgent tasks was to negotiate with communist insurgents in other areas in the Northeast on giving themselves up so that "we can end the war as soon as possible."

"This will save the national budget and our people's lives," he said. Col Sa-ngiem said communists remain strong in the four districts of Na Kae, Don Luang, Mukdaham and Kusinarai of Zone 333 (Nakhon Phanom), and Zone 207 and 205 in Nakhon Ratchasima and Prachinburi.

"If we move on in accordance with the government policy, communist insurgency will eventually disappear," he said.

THAILAND

WITNESSES DESCRIBE THAI IRREGULARS' DESTRUCTION, PILLAGE IN ANTI-SUA
FIGHT

Paris LIBERATION in French 12 Jan 83 p 22

[Article by Marcel Barang: "Thai Army Destroys Village in Golden
Triangle"]

[Text] According to evidence gathered by our special
envoy, Thai army irregulars, during operations against
Khun Sa, the drug king, in October 1982 pillaged a
village, killed two villagers and raped several women.

During operations against Khun Sa, the drug king, TPI [Thahan Phran
Irregulars], temporary forces in the Thai army pillaged a Lisu
village, killed two residents and raped at least three women, according
to corroborated testimony which we obtained at the Burmese border. The
events date from 24 October 1982, the beginning of a 10-day operation
called Dendara (the great star) which deployed 1,500 TPI and BPP [Thai
Border Police] over about 30 km of hill country near Burma. In the
heart of the Golden Triangle, the zone remains in theory forbidden to
visitors because of military operations, numerous recent attacks on
tourists seeking tribal folklore in the land of the poppies and Khun Sa's
death threats against journalists.

Ban Houa Meuang Ngam, Province of Chiang Mai, Thailand (Special envoy)

The rice grows on trellises, the slopes are bare or covered with
luxuriant growth and the trails are flooded or dusty, desperate for
heavy rains: the beautiful, primitive country of high Thailand, the domain
of about a dozen ethnic minorities who live by burning the jungle and
cultivating rice, vegetables and especially poppies. Among these,
there are 15,000 to 20,000 Lisu, scattered over the highlands in 80
villages of far north Thailand. Also known under the names of
Yor-Yen, Che-Nung, Che-Li or Li-Sor, they have 400,000 "cousins" on
Burma and south China. Their centuries-old drift to the south, from
the sources of the Salween in Tibet, slowly brought them into Thailand
where their presence was noted a century ago. Human flotsam on the
edges of the kingdom, almost ignored by the Thai authorities, impervious

to missionaries, occasionally Buddhists but usually animists, this ethnic group, as so many around it, lives more or less under the rule of local opium squires. In this vicinity, they have lived for 10 years or more under the protection of Khun Sa, alias Chang Chi-fu, a Shan from Burma whom Bangkok and Washington consider rightly or wrongly, to be the principal drug dealer in the Golden Triangle.

Since 1977, Khun Sa has held an aerie at Ban Hin Tek, a Thai village 6 km from the Burmese border, where he directed heroin and jade smuggling, at the head of the SUA [Sa Shan United Army]. Pressured by the Americans, the Thai army and air force did their best in January 1981 to dislodge him. He then rallied his troops in Burma and, in July, joining forces with one small local army against another, conquered a new niche on the border, Doi Lang, about 20 km to the west. While most of his troops built a new fortified camp near Doi Lang, in Burma, and in September at Doi Lang, he put on a splendid ceremony "in memory of those who died in combat during the year," Khun Sa crisscrossed the border area he rules to reorganize his supply networks, his drug transit points and his laboratories. He set up several bridgeheads on the mountain tops, especially at Loi Sam Sor--on the Burmese side, he stationed about 100 men. On the Thai side, there was a Lisu community of approximately 45 families. That was the village of Ban Sam Sao which soon would cease to exist. As the crow flies, the mountain top and the village are about equidistant from Doi Lang in the west and Hin Tek in the east. From Ban Houa Meuang Ngam, the village of Kuomintang refugees where we were, Loi Sam Sor and Doi Lang on the border are 3 hours away by foot.

In mid-October 1982, the Thai army decided to have another try at Khun Sa. From Doi Lang (Province of Chiang Mai) to Doi Sanjou (Province of Chiangrai, facing Hin Tek), a double ring of BPP and TPI were to strike simultaneously: the BPP behind, the TPI as the strike force and the air force as support. The primary target was Loi Sam Sor where only the irregulars were to intervene (Laurent Bolard reported on this fighting from afar--"Derive Karen" [Karen Drift] in LIBERATION of 4 and 6-7 November 1982).

These irregulars came from the Pakthongchai Camp of Nakhom Ratchasima, a town in northeast Thailand. These mercenaries, hired for vile tasks, are often recruited from the mobs. They have made themselves sadly notorious because of the various exactions against the civilian population, mainly in the south, in recent months.

On 24 October 1982, from dawn until 1600 hours local time, the air force bombarded and machine-gunned Khun Sa's base without a let up.

It did this on the Burmese side of Loi Sam Sor to "assist the advance of the troops on the ground" (BANGKOK POST of 25 October 1982). In

the village where we were, a witness recalled: "The BPP had set up an outpost here. Some 400 to 500 irregulars arrived in trucks, laden with equipment, on the afternoon of 24 October 1982. That evening, they moved toward Ban Sam Sao by cutting through the jungle, guided by a former teacher of the BPP school." (The BPP flying schools work to make the tribes literate).

"The next day, six helicopters brought Gen Atit Kamlang-Ek, the commander in chief of the army, and the head of the third army, who was in charge of operation Dendara. They stayed 2 hours but neither official went to Sam Sao." (This visit was confirmed by the local press).

"On 27 October 1982," he continued, "I saw the irregulars return, laden like donkeys with heaps of kitchen equipment, pots, very expensive gas lamps and even dismembered animal quarters. At the same time, they herded along some live animals, mainly cows. Their procession went on for several hours. Apparently, they spent the night at the BPP base camp before leaving for Doi Lang."

What happened at Ban Sam Sao? A 24-year old Lisu, Laota sae Pou from the village of Kvo-Kixtang, told us, "The irregulars started off in the evening shooting and yelling. They killed one Akha and a Lisu in the shooting spree and seized and bullied others saying: 'Where is Khun Sa? Where is he?' They raped three married women between the ages of 20 and 40. These women presently live in our new village." Laota fled from the village the next day with other families, taking his wife and two sons, 2 and 4 years old, but leaving behind six pigs, 30 tangs (300 kilos) of corn and 100 pieces of money (these coins are each worth 60 baht, almost 20 francs, and are the traditional saving : the Lisus).

This testimonial by Laota sae Pou blends all the versions which we heard in the region. According to other information which we could not verify, while some irregulars went 6 km into Burma (where they reportedly attacked two other villages, a Lahou and a Lisu), the others continued to sack Ban Sam Sao, then placed antipersonal mines around the village and evacuated it completely.

Several days later, the Bangkok press announced that in the irregulars' offensive around Loi Sam Sor, three small Khun Sa camps, a laboratory and a drug depot were destroyed. Operation Dendara, scheduled to last a week, dragged on and finally petered out. Khun Sa is still free.

Most families of Ban Sam Sao first took refuge in the village of Kuomintang. About 20 families recently built a new village approximately 1 hour away on foot. Laota sae Pou says that life is very hard there, that he is clearing the land to plant rice and corn and that this new village has neither a name or a chief. (The former head of the village of

Sam Sao took refuge in another Lisu village; its chief thought I was an agent of the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] against which he apparently has many grievances. Refusing to pour oil on the fire of this "old incident," he forbade us from making any inquiry in his village.)

According to Laota, Ban Sam Sao no longer exists: the village was burned on 21 December 1982. He does not know by whom (Khun Sa or the irregulars?) or why. He and many other villagers of the area freely admit that the people of Ban Sam Sao were in contact with Khun Sa's men ("how could we do otherwise?") but deny that the latter were in the village at the time of the irregulars' attack. "Khun Sa's men pay for everything they buy if people are willing to sell to them. If people do not, they help themselves and take their vengeance." Local people note that the savagery of the irregulars "from other parts" is in contrast with the local BPP who alternate between courtesy and studied ignorance. (Indeed, although we traveled in the same small truck with three BPPs to get to Ban Houa Meuang Ngam, they did not even ask us who we were and what we were doing in off-limits territory.)

The villagers of Ban Sam Sao estimate they lost 500,000 baht at the irregulars' hands. When they demanded justice from the district chief of Mae Ai (Chiang Mai Province) because of these thefts, rapes and murders, he told them, according to Laota sae Pou: "Nothing can be done. I did not send them. They are only accountable to the army."

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CSO: 4219/37

UNEMPLOYMENT COULD GET WORSE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] THE PROBLEM of unemployment is expected to persist and even worsen in the next two years, a senior government official said yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar on labour at Indra Regent Hotel, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Meechai Ruchuphan said the government is prepared to cope with the problem by hoping to create jobs for about 3.5 million people under the current Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1981-1986).

However, he said since the unfavourable economic conditions are likely to continue, the problem of unemployment is not expected to be solved in the next two years.

Thailand now has more than 1.3 million unemployed people, according to the Labour Department.

It said the figures were recorded at the end of the last fiscal year which ended in September. People with little skill or education were suffering most from unemployment.

About 60 people representing the government, employers and employees attended the two-day seminar on "Problems and Measures in

Labour Promotion" organized jointly by the Labour Department and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - a German labour foundation active in Thailand.

Meechai said under the five-year master plan, the government will find jobs for 1.9 million people in the agricultural sector and another 2.6 million people in the industrial sector.

Promotion of labour

export will also be pursued, he said. He added that the government still believes it is necessary to continue with its rural job creation project to prevent rural people from flocking into Bangkok to look for work.

A representative of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Piratthep Rungchwin, told the seminar that at least 300,000 people could be

termed as "absolutely unemployed" while another seven million are "semi-unemployed."

He said there are also another four million people who are facing seasonal unemployment after the harvest season.

There are now 24.6 million baht working in the agricultural and industrial sectors and the number should be raised to 28 million baht by the end of the five-year plan.

MINORITY GROUPS, BURMA BORDER PROBLEMS SURVEYED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Dec 82 p 14

[Text]

CHIANG MAI — Major changes have taken place among minority groups on the Thai-Burmese border in the past year, with some joining the Communist Party of Burma while others have announced their dissolution, disarmed and agreed to come under Thai control.

The most dramatic change, probably, has been the running efforts of Chang Si-fu (Khun Sa) to seek a new sanctuary on the Thai-Burmese border, sparking off a series of battles between the Shan United Army (SUA) (alleged to be heavily involved in the opium trade) and Thai Government authorities trying to push the Burmese minority dissidents out of Thai soil, to maintain friendly relations with the Burmese Government.

Both the Thai and Burmese Governments have clearly declared a firm policy to maintain close bilateral relations on a government-to-government basis. Thai foreign policy planners have adopted the stand that Burma's security is of paramount importance to Thailand. Thai officials have told their Burmese counterparts that Bangkok considers Rangoon as "our backyard," and that one country's stability affects the other's.

Mae Hong Son Governor Anant Meechamna has disclosed that a group of several thousand members of the Shan State Progressive Party (SSPP) recently joined the Communist Party of Burma. "This

probably was the result of Thailand's firm policy to close its border to all armed minority elements trying to make use of Thai soil to set up their bases," said the governor.

But local observers closely monitoring the situation along the Thai-Burmese border believe that the CPB had not been able to extend its influence into the Thai side. Although there had earlier been reports of possible collusion between the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and Communist Party of Burma (CPB), recent indications are that the two parties have not been able to create any effective link-up, particularly now that the CPT has been considerably weakened by its own internal problems.

Mae Hong Son Governor Anant said elements of the CPT continue to make their presence felt at times in areas of Amphoe Mae Sariang and Mae Lanoi. "But I don't think the fact that the Shan State Progressive Party had joined up with the Burmese Communists would effect Thailand's security in any significant way," the governor said.

Another expert on the Thai-Burmese border affairs, Mr Kanit Vanakamol, told a seminar here recently that during the past two months, the majority of members of the SSPP led by Sao Noi had joined the Burmese Communists "due mainly to the fact that they had found it increasingly difficult to obtain weapons, food and other logistic support across the Thai bor-

der while the Burmese Communists came up with offers to aid them," he said.

The CPB might have been able to recruit more supporters in the area. But China's recent closer ties with the Ne Win Government had also affected its operations.

The SSPP wasn't all united in joining the Burmese Communists. One faction led by Lt Col Sao Saeng Han had detached itself from the grouping and refused to join the Burmese Communists. "But the faction under Sao Saeng Han isn't strong enough. It is desperately in need of help," said the Thai analyst.

The SSPP was considered the second largest armed minority group fighting against the central government, second only to the Karens. Of the 5,000 members, 4,000 of the SSPP have joined the Burmese Communists with Sao Noi, while about 1,000 remain with Sao Saeng Han.

The SSPP's "defection" to the Burmese Communists could well drive a wedge in the National Democratic Front under Gen Bo Mya who had formed a coalition with several other minority groups with Sao Saeng Han serving as deputy chairman.

The coalition of dissidents had earlier declared a concerted policy not to side with the Communists or those involved in illicit drug trafficking. But then, the recent changes on the Thai-Burmese border conditions had forced the SSPP to split and break the vow.

All indications point to Gen Bo Mya deleting the SSPP from the coalition, weakening further the coalition of minority groups opposed to the Ne Win Government.

Another related development which has been considered by local analysts as important took place about one month ago when the Lahu State Army led by Muser Chaeu decided to disarm and settle down in Tambon Muang-na, Chiangdao of Chiang Mai, apparently giving up their long armed struggle in favour of a peaceful existence.

During almost the same time, another group, led by Young Wei Kang, pulled out of Doi Lang area

to settle down at Hua Muang Ngam in Tambon Taton of Amphoe Mae Aye of Chiang Mai under the care of 04 Command at Baan Suk Ruthai.

The two groups, interestingly enough, had earlier been under Khun Sa's Shan United Army's jurisdiction for a brief period. They decided to detach themselves from the SUA after Thai Government forces decided to seal the routes to Doi Lang.

Problems have, of course, occurred particularly among local Thai villagers living on the border areas. They seem to defy simple solutions. But as Col Somsak Srisupandit, secretary to the committee in charge of Thai-Burmese border policy, said the Thai Government would continue to stick to the policy of "pushing out armed minority elements crossing over from the side of the border."

"We consider the minority groups an internal problem of Burma which should be resolved within that country. Thailand already has enough problems in tackling the influx of about 30,000 Burmese refugees who have crossed to our side," he said.

The major changes along the Thai-Burmese border will continue - and the complications will not go away easily. Analysts are interested in monitoring just how the series of changes among minority groups would affect the border in both short and long terms.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BUILDING NEW SOCIALIST CULTURE REQUIRED 'RESPECT FOR LAW'

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 11, 1982 pp 29-31, 56

[Article by Song Thanh: "Live and Work Under the Law"]

[Excerpt] It is not because of the demands of the immediate struggle aimed at stopping and pushing back criminal and unlawful acts that we pose the problem of the necessity of building a way of life with respect for the law and lawful actions. The problem of building for our people the concept of living and working lawfully is one of importance, and an indispensable demand in the enterprise of building and perfecting the new, socialist culture and man. This is a long and complex educational and struggle movement throughout the transitional period from small production to socialism in our country.

There are many reasons that explain the present abnormal situation when "many promulgated laws and the promulgated legal system have not been seriously implemented," ("Political Report of the Fifth Congress"), social discipline is not respected, and social evils have not yet been pushed backward.

There have been many abnormal law violations phenomena, including cases of laws concocted by localities to infringe upon the people's authority. There are persons who waste the state's property and do not fulfill planned tasks and still remain unpunished. Many villanous, dishonest acts that infringe upon citizenship rights remain unconvicted. In certain localities, certain organs arrest and torture people in a very perfunctory manner. There are localities that issue confinement orders irrationally. Many other acts forced us to pay much attention to living and acting lawfully.

The thousands of years of existence of the feudal regime did not instill a habit of respect for law in the people's way of life. Feudalism gave more weight to punishment than law, and highly valued the so called "governing by virtue" while looking down upon governing by law. Therefore, in a feudal society, the citizen-state relationship existed perfunctorily, completely depending upon the ruler's will and characteristics. In a lawless society or a society respecting no law, whether there is happiness or disaster is totally by chance.

Due to not having passed through capitalism, we also lack a necessary rationalism. In the observation, acceptance, and solution of common tasks, between organ heads and personnel...there still is the universality of sentimental colors. A popular saying that has gained sympathy among many people is, "everything must be proper, rationally and sentimentally," "externally there is reason, but internally there is sentiment." At first, it sounds flexible because it satisfies both human sentiment and ethics. However, not many people wonder about the content of this "sentiment" and "reason." They do not contemplate whom it serves, whether it is based on individual or social benefits, and whether it respects the state's principles, procedures, regulations, and laws or if it just depends on the responsible person's favor or hostility. It is because of a lack of necessary rationalism that many of us still do not accept the state's principles, regulations, and laws as necessities, as necessary for society and ourselves, and thus we have not yet implemented them seriously and conscientiously.

A small producer's free and isolated way of life in a backward and divided agricultural country unavoidably has created an unfavorable psychological reaction toward law implementation. The procedure of farming at will on individual plots, for thousands of years, has created in the peasant a loose and undisciplined way of life, and, therefore, he is rather a stranger to the tight constraints of the law. The system of Vietnamese villages with their powerful customs and habits, and their tradition of "the king's rules submitting to the village customs" has hampered the localities in implementing the state's instructions, resolutions, and laws.

Besides, we must take into account the activities of antirevolutionaries who sabotage the law, those who do not accept their defeat and resort to all means to oppose and destroy the people's administration. We must also identify illegal businessmen, dishonest merchants...who take advantage of the difficult situation in the country and the looseness of the law to invest and exploit for riches, and also the number of disqualified persons who take advantage of the authorities to act unlawfully and create discontent among the people.

Recently, we have only paid attention to the task of insuring political security, to criminal cases, and to important economic cases...but we still have had not paid enough attention to unlawful cases in society that are less serious but are universal and damaging vis-a-vis social security and order; such as oppressing, manhandling, appropriating individual and collective properties, stealing, public property, speculation, smuggling, hooliganism, robbery, exploitation, etc. Maybe it is because our forces are quiet or are thought of that way. In the building of a way of life obedient to the law, the great originates from the small, forming habits originates in daily life. The routine dumping of garbage, throwing animals' corpses into the street, letting one's children defecate and urinate on the crowded streets, riding bicycles in rows of three or four in the middle of the road causing traffic tie-ups, quarrelling noisily and protractedly causing disorder in the street, and so forth, have not yet been punished properly as violations of traffic laws or regulations on order, hygiene, and security.

Lenin wrote, "A will, if it is the state's, need to be expressed through the law stipulated by the authorities, otherwise the word 'will is only an empty sound that shakes the air."* We are perfecting the socialist legal system. But regarding the promulgated laws and regulations, we must implement them seriously and strictly, and not let them be just sounds.

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CSO: 4209/180

*V. I. Lenin, "Complete Work," Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow Vol 32, p 340 (Russian Language)

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPLEMENTATION OF MILITARY SERVICE LAW REVIEWED

(HANOI) HINH NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 83 p 3

(Attributed article: "After a Year of Implementing the Military Service Law")

The military service law has been implemented for a year now (January 1982-10 January 1983), with many good results having been achieved.

Quantitatively and qualitatively, the task of troop recruitment was carried out more satisfactorily in 1982 than in previous years, with the second-phase callup showing improvement over the first phase. In almost all districts, provinces, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces, 100 percent of the villages and wards have met their recruit delivery targets. In Thai Binh Province, only two villages have failed to fulfill the norms of the second-phase callup. Great strides have been made in the drafting of those citizens working in various state agencies, enterprises and establishments. The Foreign Ministry has duly called up all eligible employees for induction in response to the draft call. In the Hinh Long Rubber Corporation, all personnel called up have zealously reported for duty. Everyone of the 21 cadres and workers of the corporation inducted in the first phase of the 1982 troop recruitment drive has scored achievements and has been granted extra leave.

As far as the recruit delivery schedule was concerned, in the second-phase callup only five provinces missed the delivery deadline by 2-10 days. Otherwise, the task of troop recruitment has begun to be carried out in accordance with the regulations of the military service law.

Progress has also been reported in the registration of eligible people and reserve soldiers for military service. More accurate information about these prospective inductees has been collected, more people have been directly registered, and the overall quality of registration work has been improved.

Activities for the discharge of soldiers who have fulfilled their military duty as well as the implementation of the army rear echelons policy have been carried out satisfactorily. This, in fact, has helped further strengthen the people's confidence in the various policies of the party and the various laws of the state.

The struggle against and the settlement of various transgressions of the military service law have yielded good results, especially the struggle within the party and among cadres has helped improve troop recruitment work in various localities and state establishments both quantitatively and qualitatively. This has proven that, in any locality, shortcomings among the party's internal ranks and of cadres are always the root cause of a weak troop recruitment movement. Tan Buu Village, Ben Thu District, Long An Province, was a case in point. From 1976 until the first-phase callup in 1982, Tan Buu village never succeeded in fulfilling its recruit delivery targets. Each year, it managed to call up 5 to 10 persons at most. However, in the second phase of the 1982 troop recruitment drive, after a struggle was launched within the local party organization, hundreds of people readily volunteered for military service.

These results were attributable to the promulgation of the new military service law, a major legal document which is fully imbued with the party's political and military lines, which reflects the people's aspirations, which conforms to the direction of development of the revolution and the armed forces, and which is welcomed and enthusiastically implemented by the masses. Propaganda and educational work concerning the military service law have been given due attention from the beginning and have been continually carried out in localities, in state agencies, enterprises and establishments, and in the armed forces. Party committee echelons and administrative organizations have periodically mobilized various sectors, mass organizations and facilities to ensure the success of these propaganda and educational efforts. However, this task has been carried out extensively but not intensively. As a result, it has failed to enable people to gain a really profound understanding of their duty to defend the fatherland and their military obligation as citizens. By giving excessive attention to such matters as draft age brackets, the length of military service, draft deferment and exemptions, and so forth, it has somewhat limited the results of the implementation of the military service law in 1982.

To ensure even better results in implementing the military service law, first of all we must continue propaganda and educational work to enable all people to clearly understand their duty to defend the fatherland, thereby encouraging them to voluntarily discharge this obligation. We must consider implementing this law to be a broad mass movement and a revolutionary campaign in all localities and basic units. Party cadres and members must implement the law in an exemplary manner and must correctly execute the slogan: "Let the party members take the lead, the people will follow." This also is a measure of the quality of party cadres and members. In our propaganda and educational work, we must establish direct contact with each family and each person and must pay attention to young people in the draft age brackets. Only by making far-reaching propaganda and educational efforts can we do away with coercive practices in organizing the implementation of the military service law.

In 1981, propaganda and educational work concerning the military service law must be widely and profoundly carried out to achieve the following results:

Concerning registration, 100 percent of eligible persons and reserve soldiers must be registered for military service, and all establishments must register 100 percent of their personnel. Completeness, clarity, and accuracy must be ensured in registration work.

Callups must be carried out according to plan. The quality of recruits must be ensured. Accurate numbers of recruits must be delivered for induction according to the norms. It is forbidden to deliver or receive either more or less recruits than prescribed by the norms. Callups must be conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of the military service law and on schedule.

To satisfactorily complete formalities for the discharge of soldiers who have fulfilled their military service, we must thoroughly brief them and attend to their interests before they return to their former establishments. We must also create favorable conditions for these demobilized soldiers to quickly normalize their lives.

We must check and promptly rectify shortcomings in the implementation of the army rear echelons policy.

We must promptly and effectively struggle against all breaches of the military service law.

Satisfactorily implementing the military service law is a task of great importance to the building of socialism and the construction of the socialist fatherland. As a matter of fact, over the past year serious implementation of the law has made an important contribution to building the party and the various mass organizations and to consolidating the administration of the grassroots level, thereby constantly increasing the people's solidarity and enthusiasm.

Learning from their experiences in 1982, all localities and all state agencies, enterprises and establishments must implement the military service law.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM HUNG ADDRESS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY

BK300947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] The supreme people's organ of control recently held a conference in Hanoi to review control work in 1982 and to discuss guidelines and tasks for 1983 and for the 1983-85 period. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, attended and addressed the conference.

In 1982 the people's control sector held fast to its political tasks and functions and stepped up control work in all respects while further developing the sector, thereby contributing to the efforts of other services in the internal affairs sector in defending and consolidating the socialist legal system, strengthening state management and implementing the working people's right to collective mastery.

Bringing into play the results already obtained, in 1983 the people's control sector will concentrate on stepping up and coordinating all control services--criminal, civil and general control--and will broaden relations with other services in the internal affairs sector to promote observance of the law among cadres and the people, to help prevent law-breaking, to maintain public order, to protect the socialist legal system, to combat all negative practices and, especially, to oppose the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

In his address, Vice Chairman Pham Hung, after commending the achievements already scored by the people's control sector, stressed that the sector must actively contribute to safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashing all counterrevolutionary schemes, and ensuring the working people's right to collective mastery. It must struggle against negativism and backward customs and habits, do away with the vestiges of the old society, and prevent law-breaking. All cadres and personnel of the control sector must see to it that everyone voluntarily abides by and observes the law. All administrative agencies and mass organizations must implement law and regulations in an exemplary manner.

Vice Chairman Pham Hung added: The control sector, like other services in the internal affairs sector, must purify and strengthen its internal ranks and maintain close contact with the masses. Party cadres and members must constantly train and study to enhance their political standards and legal knowledge, and must

... cultivate revolutionary ethics to satisfactorily implement President Ho's instruction that they must be just, honest, objective, cautious and modest. They must take measures to join efforts with the court, public security, judicial and inspection sectors, thereby creating a great strength to advance to socialist legal system and the rule and regulations of the state proletarian dictatorship, to defeat all enemies, and to defend the Motherland, the people and the party.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FIRST MILITARY REGION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK281134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Over the past 4 years, the armed forces in the 1st Military Region have constantly increased their combat readiness to counter all the enemy plots and acts of sabotage.

Tens of thousands of cadres of all ranks, sectors, armed services and branches in the region have been trained in various training courses and schools. The military region was rated fair during the inspections of technical training and tactical drills. The task of drafting youths in the region has been fulfilled and overfulfilled every year.

The provinces of Cao Bang, Bac Thai and Ha Bac have been commended by the Defense Ministry for their fulfillment of military obligations. The number of party organizations and chapters in the region which have met the criteria of wholesomeness and steadiness, is increasing with every passing day. Some 22,000 outstanding cadres and combatants have been admitted into the party.

The local military agency has actively proceeded with building district fortresses and combat villages. All units have displayed much effort in maintaining weapons and technical equipment and have repaired and rebuilt thousands of square meters of housing, warehouses, artillery placements and maintenance shops.

The military region headquarters has trained more than 1,000 drivers and mechanics and has conducted advanced training for more than 1,000 specialists of all kinds. Between 94 and 98 percent of all vehicles and gun prime movers are technically well maintained for combat readiness.

Implementing the emulation campaign in the past 4 years, units such as the Chi Lang Army Corps, the Sao Vang Division, B-46 Regiment, the Ha Bac Provincial Armed Forces and the technical service department and military administration school in the region have scored many outstanding achievements and have been awarded a banner by the Defense Ministry.

The military region headquarters has also awarded its banners to 11 units. Encouraged by the achievements over the past 4 years under the campaign, the armed forces in the region are emulating in developing good points, quickly overcoming shortcomings and fulfilling other tasks of the region in 1983.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY EDITORIAL URGES PROPER REVIEW OF EMULATION CAMPAIGN

HA NOI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Reviewing the 4 Years of the Major Campaign"]

[Text] The units of the entire army are now intensely reviewing the 4 years of the major campaign. This is an important phase of political activities, one that is designed to inspire enthusiasm on the part of the entire army as well as each unit, cadre and soldier over the achievements that have been recorded while clearly showing them the shortcomings that still exist and cause them to learn very valuable lessons and gain very valuable experiences, thereby creating favorable conditions for beginning the new year on a new momentum, determined to record even larger achievements.

Over the past 4 years, in keeping with the directive of the Party Secretariat and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, our armed forces, together with all the people, have thoroughly and widely carried out the major campaign to "display the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the army. We have recorded many fine results concerning all five major targets of the campaign and the quality and the fighting strength of the armed forces have been further heightened. Many advanced model units have emerged and many outstanding cadres and soldiers have appeared within the revolutionary action movement, thereby providing inspiration, setting examples and providing valuable experiences for the units of the entire army to study.

The review of the 4 years of the major campaign is designed to correctly evaluate the nature of the situation, the results that have been achieved, the strengths and the weaknesses of each unit, each cadre and each soldier and learn practical lessons so that every unit as well as each cadre and soldier makes every effort to develop upon their strengths, overcome their weaknesses, continue putting the emulation movement on a regular basis and raise the fighting strength of our people's armed forces to a higher level.

The experience of some basic units that have conducted the review shows: it is first of all necessary to give every party committee, cadre, party member and Youth Union member as well as the masses a clear understanding of the review so that they conduct a serious, accurate review, evaluate the changes and progress that have been made as well as the weaknesses that

still exist and overcome the attitude of competing for and pursuing achievements.

On the basis of the specific task that has been assigned to it and on the basis of the norms that have been established concerning the five objectives of the campaign, every unit must make an accurate assessment, pointing out its shortcomings and weaknesses and what has and has not been accomplished. Of importance is the need to clearly point out the reasons for the progress that has been made as well as the weaknesses that still exist and to clearly define the responsibility of each level and each person for them; positive measures must be set forth for developing upon strengths, successfully overcoming weaknesses and continuing to move the unit forward.

Reviewing the major campaign is the responsibility of each sector and level and is something that must be thoroughly carried out from the basic level to the military corps, the branches and the various services. As regard weak, deficient units and places that are encountering numerous difficulties, the cadre in charge of the review and the agency must concentrate their efforts on providing thorough assistance and guidance so that these units conduct a review of high quality. The evaluation of the results of the 4 years of the major campaign not only has the purpose of reviewing what has been accomplished and compiling statistics on achievements, rather, more importantly, it has the purpose of determining how well the unit has developed upon its inherent strengths and how effectively it has overcome its weaknesses and deficiencies. One other matter concerning which experience must be gained is the guidance of the campaign by and the responsibility of the various levels, agencies sectors and organizations in guiding the campaign in order to coordinate the determined to win emulation movement with the effort to achieve the five targets of the campaign, coordinate the campaign with the performance of assigned combat tasks.

Only by making an objective, accurate evaluation of results, gaining experience correctly, not practicing formalism, not exaggerating achievements and not concealing shortcomings is it possible for each unit, each party chapter, each Youth Union chapter, each leadership and command echelon, each cadre and each soldier to see their responsibility in order to take effective measures.

Properly reviewing the 4 years of the major campaign is a practical way to start the new year. Each of our units, each of our cadres and soldiers must develop upon the results that have been achieved, promptly set forth specific norms and practical measures, work as hard as possible and bring about strong, uniform and stable changes, thereby helping to improve the quality and increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces.

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130: 4209/153

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING DEFENSIVE WORKS IN COMBAT VILLAGES STRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Lt Col Nguyen Quang Han, M.A. in Military Science, of the Military Engineer Corps: "Build Defensive Works in Combat Villages"]

[Text] One of the important aspects of developing district military bastions is building strong combat villages. In addition to the political-morale preparation of the people in each village, and the predeployment of militia and mass forces, the planning and building of defensive works in the sphere of the villages plays an extremely important role. That preparation is not restricted to the small sphere of a village but is carried out in accordance with a common plan for a whole territorial area in order to prepare for war.

Build Defensive Works in Combat Villages in the New Period

In war to defend the homeland, the planning and building of defensive works in combat villages must be intended to ensure the two war-waging modes -- war by main-force units and local people's war -- while also coping with the two types of war of the enemy: a many-sided war of destruction and a war of aggression, should one break out. In building defensive works in combat villages it is necessary to do a good job of ensuring combat, while also ensuring good passive defense. Furthermore, it is necessary to ensure opposition to the enemy when they attack the village, even when the village is behind enemy lines. On the basis of the tradition and experience of the combat villages in the past, and of the enemy's situation and their anticipated activities, the system of defensive works in the combat villages of today includes fortifications (combat fortifications, passive defense fortifications, and support fortifications), obstacles (explosive and nonexplosive obstacles that are ready-made or made locally), and the improvement of terrain and geographical features.

Combat fortifications built outside the hamlets are intended to fight the enemy at a distance. There are combat fortifications at the edge of the village which take advantage of bamboo fences or tree lines, and then there are fortifications in the villages themselves. The combat fortifications in the villages usually include foxholes, combat trenches, communications trenches, "vanish underground" fortifications used in ambushes, secret bunkers, tunnels, etc.

passive defense fortifications, which are built both in hamlets and base areas, must ensure safety for both people and farm animals so that we can continue to fight and produce. A fortification commonly used for passive defense is the "A" shaped fortification, used in combination with a network of communications trenches, the many kinds of individual foxholes and cellars, etc. Support fortifications are intended to serve life and production in the locality, such as clinics, stores, bunkers for concealing foodstuffs, warehouses, etc. In addition to "A" shaped bunkers, cellars, and two-compartment rice granaries, there are "Hoang Cam" stoves, a type of stove used during the anti-French period which produces little smoke.

Obstacles in combat villages must include both primitive obstacles and modern obstacles, deployed in such a way as to fight the enemy, not merely to impede them. The construction of obstacle lines outside the hamlets, such as rows of sharpened bamboo stakes, mines, flooded fields, etc., is intended to wear down and annihilate the enemy and to slow down their advance. The obstacle lines along the edge of villages usually include bamboo fences and fences consisting of barbed plants and logs which serve as both obstacles and camouflage. In the villages it is possible to transform village fences into small enclosures used in coordination with pits lined with sharpened bamboo stakes, mines, and traps in order to annihilate the enemy. Along the enemy's line of advance it is possible to dig trenches and embank earth to stop mechanized vehicles. The improvement of terrain and vegetation, and their full utilization, are practical tasks intended to increase the defensive value of the terrain and closely combine the economy with national defense at the base level. The improvement of terrain and vegetation may center on the following tasks: afforestation to create forest belts along the coast and the border and in areas intended for use as troop assembly areas in the future, in combination with transforming coastal dikes into defensive lines and transforming rural roads and logging roads into military roads. Those are measures which are less costly, are secret, and can be continually developed.

Furthermore, in the combat villages it is also necessary to, on the basis of the specific situation in the locality, prepare a water supply system and camouflage during peacetime.

Organize the Building of Defensive Works in Combat Villages

The building of defensive works in combat villages demands the expenditure of much time and manpower by the localities and affect the thoughts, customs, and habits of the people so it can be carried out only on the basis of the consciousness of the masses. Furthermore, it be closely tied in with such local movements as developing new economic zones.

In order to build defensive works in the villages it is necessary to understand the basic operational decisions and stratagems in order to draft plans to build defensive works, in which evaluations of the enemy's intentions and an understanding of our fighting method are decisively related to the building of defensive works.

calculation of quantity, time, and the implementation measures must also be based on the economic calculations of the localities and the building must be carried out at the proper time in order to avoid hindering production. Technical designing and the selection of the type of defensive works must be simple and appropriate to local traditions. When construction is carried out, vigilance committees headed by leadership cadres with authority in the locality, in which specialized teams serve as the backbone, and which include the broad participation of the masses, are formed. After part or all of the work is completed it is necessary to try them out and inspect them in order to find out and correct the deficiencies. After the construction is completed the defensive works must be well maintained and promptly repaired so that they can be ready for combat whenever the enemy foolhardily arrive in the locality.

Building of combat villages is not something strange to us. However, the experiences of past wars do not meet the requirement of the new situation. Rethinking the old experience and studying new matters regarding the building of defensive works in combat villages are urgent requirements of the present task of turning districts into military bastions.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF LOCAL MILITARY ENGINEERS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Thuan of the Military Engineer branch: "Local Military Engineers in War to Defend the Homeland"]

[Text] At present our country is at peace but must cope with a many-sided war of destruction and be prepared to win victory if the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles start a war.

In order to ensure that our country is always sufficiently strong to defeat the enemy under any circumstances, one of the important missions of our people's armed forces is to, along with the other forces and all the people, prepare the battlefield position of people's war to defend the homeland. That mission includes transforming villages, wards, enterprises, state forests, state farms, and districts into military bastions, in order to both be prepared to annihilate the enemy and create conditions for counteroffensives and offensives. It is necessary to build strong defense lines in the strategic areas in order to create an on-the-spot people's war position and prepare solid fortifications for the defensive units, prepare mobility roads, etc. In those preparatory tasks the local military engineers, along with the main-force military engineer forces, play a very important role.

The actual events of the recent liberation war and war to defend the homeland proved that the local military engineers, including the provincial and district military engineer troops, and the military engineer forces of the militia units, self-defense units, and people, made great contributions. The local military engineers are not only powerful forces which include old people and children, are also brave, intelligent, and creative troops. Hundreds of villages built by local military engineers have become solid fortresses which have defended the localities and annihilate the enemy. Thousands of resourceful people's military engineers have used sharpened stakes and mines to annihilate the enemy or have disarmed bombs and mines, filled in bomb craters and muddy places, ensured uninterrupted traffic, and cleared the land and restored production. Especially, since the fighting against Chinese aggressor troops in February 1979 the activities of the military engineers have been promoted in building a system of defensive works along the border, on islands, and in villages, in each combat cluster, and in each district. However, in recent years determination of the missions and scale of local military engineer forces

not been uniform. Some localities have developed relatively strong forces, but other places have reduced their forces in comparison to the liberation war period. In order to resolve those two problems first of all it is necessary to realize clearly that the local military engineer forces play a very important role in preparing defensive works in the localities. Only local military engineer forces can fulfill that mission well, for the local forces have the operational guidance of the party committee and governmental administration better than anyone, thoroughly understand the terrain, economic conditions, and materials, and on that basis design appropriate work for the village and combat cluster. The local military engineers are on-the-spot forces which closely combine the building of defensive works with ensuring production, building up the home area, and correctly interpreting the balance thought of combining war with production. They must combine national defence with the economy, in order to avoid war preparations that are too heavy.

When breaks out our main-force units will move by many roads and rivers. The local military engineers do not have sufficient personnel to support transportation everywhere, so the local military engineers must assume primary responsibility for maintaining roads at river crossing points, improving roads, and detecting and disarming bombs and mines. When such technically equipped units as missile, anti-aircraft artillery, field artillery, and other units stop in a locality the local military engineers have the duty to help them build field fortifications and trenches, in order to ensure victorious combat.

Local military engineers also have the mission of conducting guerrilla warfare in the locality, such as by laying mines, setting traps, blowing up bridges, breaking up the enemy's formations and, when necessary, using infantry to participate directly in the fighting.

In order to do a good job of fulfilling those missions it is necessary first to be concerned with building up the local military engineer forces. At present, nearly all of the provincial military organs have military engineer departments, and have a military engineer detachment to serve as the backbone in building the people's military engineer network. Most of the districts have military engineer aides. That organizational structure is still that of the liberation war and is not yet truly appropriate for war to defend the homeland. Therefore, the localities (provinces and districts) must, on the basis of their own situation and operational missions, have appropriate military units, or military engineer units, so that those forces can be sufficiently strong to fulfill the short-range and long-range requirements. In addition, it is necessary to organize military engineer forces among the militia and self-defence units, and among the cooperatives, organs, and enterprises, and organize forces according to the terrain, such as along the transportation arteries, at ferry crossings, and at bridges, or organized according to specialty, such as building fortifications and mobile-construction units.

When local military engineer forces are organized the question of whether they will have an effect depends on their equipment and training, the organization and balance of the command organ and commander, and the conditions

and technical levels of the troops. Therefore, the training of local military engineers must be carried out continuously, along with the training of other troops. The technical and tactical training of military engineers must be carried out deeply and broadly among the militia and self-defense forces, and even among the people and students when conditions permit. The specialized military engineer forces, including the militia military engineer forces in the key provinces and districts must be fully trained with regard to basic knowledge of combat arms and coordinated combat with the main-force troops in the locality. Training must be monitored in order to evaluate the actual results. If requirements are not met with regard to a certain subject -- especially mine disposal and demolition units -- the training must be repeated so that when the cadres and men practice what they have learned they will not make regrettable mistakes.

In addition to training to improve the technical level and fighting strength of the local military engineers it is necessary to unify guidance of missions and professional matters so that each locality can take the initiative in carrying out actual activities well and creatively. It is necessary to continue to train a corps of local military engineer cadres who have fighting spirit, basic knowledge of their combat arm, are healthy, and fully understand the local terrain and people, so that they can do a good job of fulfilling their missions. It is necessary to further perfect theory regarding local military engineer forces in war to defend the homeland, and make a real contribution to enriching the theoretical treasury regarding the local military work and adding a rich content to the military line and military art of our Party.

At present, matters regarding local military engineers in war to defend the homeland are still very new and developing. Only by means of actual development and operations can specific experience be gained. That is not only a task of the main-force military engineers but of the military engineering corps in general. I am confident that along with the other forces the local military engineers will become increasingly strong with regard to organization, equipment, tactics, and techniques, and will, along with the military engineer troops and the main-force units, contribute to maintaining combat readiness in order to stoutly defend the socialist homeland.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LOCAL MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS--After 4 years of carrying out the "strategic attack" by their fine nature and their fighting strength, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Armed Forces have recorded many achievements in developing and consolidating themselves, thus firmly defending the country's border against the multifaceted enemy sabotage waged by the enemy. Those units stationed along the border have promptly coped with all acts of sabotage by the enemy. They have captured or captured many scouts and commandos sent by China to carry out sabotage activities in the province. Meanwhile, 27 border villages in the province have formed their own platoon-sized units to engage directly in combat. The Hoang Lien Son Provincial Military Command has also turned out 200 reserve officers and is now training another 200. [Text] (BK311455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Jan 83)

(cont.) (000207)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR 'INSTABILITY' ALONG BORDER

BK281200 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] China has again turned down Vietnam's proposal for cessation of all armed and other hostile activities along the common border within 2 weeks from 5 to 19 February 1983 on the occasion of the coming Lunar New Year. Commenting on the Chinese refusal, our commentator has this to say:

The Vietnamese proposal is only aimed at creating conditions for the people along the common border to enjoy the traditional Lunar New Year Festival in peace. It fully conforms to the aspiration and sentiment of the people of the two nations and helps to ease the tension in the border region and solve the outstanding problems concerning the relations within the two countries through peaceful negotiations.

Since 1979 Vietnam has made more than 10 proposals like this one but, as the BBC remarked on 21 January, all the Vietnamese proposals have been rejected and ignored by the Chinese side. It is obvious that China is still seeking to sabotage Vietnam, cause tension and endanger peace and stability in southeast Asia.

Last year, while talking much about its good will and the time-honored friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, China continued colluding with the United States to step up anti-Vietnam activities. China still maintained a big military force along the Sino-Vietnamese border and conducted 400 armed incursions or attacks into Vietnamese territory. China also increased its spying and subversive activities against Vietnam.

Meanwhile, China stepped up its sabotage acts against Laos and Kampuchea. Of late, China and some ASEAN countries have resorted to every means to bring the disguised Pol Pot clique to the coming seventh nonaligned summit in an attempt to sabotage the Kampuchean people's revival and the nonaligned movement.

No doubt, China's hostile tendency against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea remains unchanged. China still wants to weaken Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in order to achieve its expansionist and hegemonist ambition. Ten years ago Beijing let it be known to Washington that the interests of the

ited States and China in Indochina are just the same and that a unified Vietnam is a horrible event for China's strategy.

The Vietnamese people for their part always want to preserve their friendship and good neighborhood with the Chinese people. Vietnam has called for normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations in the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of all disputes through negotiations. To this end, Vietnam has made many peace initiatives, and time and again, urged China to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence. Vietnam has also proposed the resumption of Vietnam-China talks in order to solve all outstanding problems concerning the relations between the two countries, but the Vietnamese proposal has not yet been accepted by China.

The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the instability along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the worse relations between the two countries and the endangering of peace and stability in the region.

: 4200/348

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRADE UNION DELEGATION FROM GENOA VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Article: "Guests Visit"]

[Text] Having received an invitation from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of All Countries, a delegation from the Italy-Vietnam Committee and the Genoa Trade Unions, led by Pietro Pastorini, general secretary of the Genoa Trade Union Council, visited our country from 30 September to 15 October.

In addition to visiting economic, cultural and social installations on the central and local levels, the delegation, on behalf of the Genoa Trade Union Council, signed a Cooperation Treaty with the Trade Union Federation of Haiphong, the purposes of which are to strengthen and develop the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two sides and to eventually establish a brotherhood between the two cities of Haiphong and Genoa.

On 14 October, Hoang Tung, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, held an informal reception for the delegation.

7004

CSO: 4209/129

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NEW VIETNAMESE ENVOY RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, 31 Jan--President Mauno Koivisto pledged continued Finnish support for Vietnam while receiving the new Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem in Helsinki on 28 Jan. Dinh Nho Liem thanked the Finnish people for their support and assistance and renewed Vietnam's backing for Finland's policy of peace, friendship and cooperation. He also exchanged views with Foreign Minister P. Stenback and the departments concerned on the continued implementation of Finland's aid and cooperation programme with Vietnam in the coming years. In his contacts with leaders of the Communist Party of Finland and the chairman of the Finnish-Vietnamese Society, they said they always sided with the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam in efforts to implement the resolutions of the fifth congress of the CPV for gradually building a prosperous Vietnam, and making worthy contributions to the defence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW311922 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 31 Jan 83]

RESIDENT RECEIVES SRV ENVOY--Hanoi, VNA, 31 Jan--"The Costa Rican Government and people wish for continuing maintenance and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Costa Rica," said President Luis Monge Monge while receiving the credentials of Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Quang. The Costa Rican president expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle against foreign aggressors and wished Vietnam new successes in national construction and defence. [Text] [OW311928 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 31 Jan 83]

CRITIC STATE OF THE UNION--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Jan--Ronald Reagan is a conservative, incapable president, comments NHAN DAN today in connection with his recent State of the Union message. The paper says that hard facts had forced Reagan to own to many difficulties in the U.S. economy. What he has gained in diplomacy was not spectacular, either, NHAN DAN adds. The U.S. global strategy counter-revolution deployed under Reagan's direct supervision has met with many obstacles and the collusion between the United States and China has revealed many limitations and defects, the paper remarks. The United States, NHAN DAN says, had to sit down with the Soviet Union in SALT talks while its economic relations with western Europe and Japan have soured. Reagan's State of the Union message, NHAN DAN further says, proved that he had not learned sufficiently from his setbacks and blunders, diplomatically, it did not carry any new message, the paper concludes. [Text] [OW290755 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 29 Jan 83]

DEFOLIANTS HAD GRAVE EFFECT--Hanoi, VNA, 1 February--The extensive use of chemical weapons including defoliants by American armed forces on the Vietnamese territory has had grave effects on the population, flora and fauna of the country, that is the conclusion reached by two Japanese professors, Eichiro Kida and Tsutumu Mototani. Speaking at a press conference in Tokyo on 30 January, Eichiro Kida and Tsutumu Mototani, who attended an international symposium on herbicides and defoliants held recently in Ho Chi Minh City, recalled that the documents and materials presented at the symposium eloquently demonstrated the large scale of the Pentagon's inhuman "defoliant tactic" and the enormous damage caused to nature and all living beings. They pointed out that the use of defoliants by the Americans in certain regions of Vietnam until today continued to greatly affect the health of mothers and new-born babies and prevent the growth of vegetation. The tactic of "scorched land" has placed a number of kinds of animals on the brink of extermination, they added. [Text] [OW011213 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 1 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/348

OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VETERAN FRONT HOLDS CONFERENCE

Continued Domestic Service in Vietnamese Life (H)

Text: The Vietnam Fatherland Front (VFF) Central Committee held its eighth conference in Ho Chi Minh City 25-27 January to discuss and approve the draft resolutions to be presented at the coming nationwide front congress, to review achievements in 1982 and to discuss and set forth the tasks for 1983.

The conference was presided over by Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet and members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium. The conferees heard a report by the congress preparation committee on the tasks of preparing for the second nationwide congress of the VFF. They also listened to a report by the secretariat reviewing the 1982 front tasks and presenting guidelines and tasks for 1983.

Nguyen Van Linn, secretary of the party Central Committee made a statement at the conference. Nguyen Van Linn, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, spoke on the developmental steps achieved by the city, the revolutionary gains of the people of all strata and the remaining difficulties in the socialist transformation and construction of the city.

Pham Nguyen Bui Tho, vice chairman of the State Council, VFF-USA Association, congress and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, formally addressed the conferees. On behalf of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, Pham Bui Tho presented the front's guidelines and tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

The conferees discussed intently (see below) the operational score and return of the front, made many suggestions about the draft political reports, the amendment of rules and the structure and composition of the new Central Committee. The congress preparation committee was charged with continuing to make adequate adjustment preparations in order to ensure success for the congress.

Reflecting the 1982 performance of the front, the conferees noted that all the country's mass organizations and front committees at all levels have exerted great effort to improve their operational methods as to associate themselves with the country's production and the people's livelihood, especially at the grassroots level and in populous areas. Such positive results should be developed

to support front activities in 1983 and to constantly strengthen and consolidate the all-people solidarity bloc and the identity of political and moral views among the people. The mass revolutionary movements should be accelerated in order to contribute to creating even more vigorous changes in the socioeconomic life of our country.

The conferrees listened to Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, who reported on the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks for 1983 and the struggle objectives until 1985.

CSO: 4209/207

THE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCE, HA BAC PARTY CONGRESSES REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese on 11-10-82. The Hanoi Domestic Service carried a 3-minute report on Hai Hung Province's economic and social organization congress held 24-29 January.

The reporter says that Nguyen Lam, member of the VCP Central Committee attended and addressed the congress. She then reports that the conference noted with satisfaction the achievements scored by Hai Hung Province over the past 5 years, especially in the course of national construction and defense. "In 1982 the province produced more than 900,000 tons of grain or 68,000 tons more than in 1977. Except in 1980, when the province experienced heavy damage to its agricultural crop, the province overfulfilled its grain production plan norms for the years 1981 and 1982. Hai Hung also scored many noted achievements in the fields of building tasks, in public health, education, industry, construction, commerce and distribution.

The reporter says the conference seriously reviewed the province's shortcomings in the realization and implementation of economic and social management indicators. The pace of economic development was slow and incompatible with the demands of a big province in the Red River delta. Noteworthy were the province's shortcomings in winter grain production and the slow development of animal husbandry in the last few years.

The reporter then says that the conference decided that orientations, tasks and goals and social targets of the province for 1983-85 will be to: "Develop the spirit of self-reliance, exploit more satisfactorily the potentials of the province, and use the available material and technical bases, integrate the efforts of the party and people's strength to carry out the foremost task of agriculture to firmly solve the problem of grain and food," and strive to intensify the movement of building various economic zones and carry out family planning program.

[Editorial Report] Service in Vietnamese at 1:30 PM on 11-10-82. Hanoi Domestic Service carried a 3-minute report on the Ha Bac Province party organization congress which was held 24-29 January. Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party building committee and the province representative more than 30,000 party members.

The announcer says that, despite the shortage of materials and fertilizer, the province scored many achievements over the past 3 years. She says "last year its grain gross output was 562,000 tons, overfulfilling plan norm by 20,000 tons or almost 30,000 tons more than in 1981." Its hog population reached 500,000 head and its export-goods value reached 145 million dong, overfulfilling plan norm by 2 percent.

The announcer reports that the congress seriously reviewed the province's shortcomings in economic management and decided on orientations and economic tasks for the period from now until 1985, during which the province must strive "to produce by 1985 an annual grain gross output of from 575,000 to 585,000 tons; an annual herd of 520,000 hogs, 130,000 buffaloes and 19,000 oxen; and an annual increase of goods production value by 5.2 percent."

CSO: 4209/207

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10. MINISTRY CONFERENCE REVIEWS MORE

Journal of Domestic Service in Vietnamese 149 (2007)

The Conference was held in Hanoi recently at the Ministry of the Interior. It was devoted to the activities in 1987 and to discuss guidelines and measures for 1988, to review the campaign to make the people's security for the country and to accelerate the mass movement to safeguard national security in the face of the new situation among the people's security forces in Vietnam. The Party Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 92. The conference was opened over by Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee, Minister of the Interior, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently Minister of the Interior.

They affirmed that despite the use of arms against and against the enemy in its frantic, multifaceted war to destroy our life, all people's security forces--under the leadership of the Party and in coordination with all sectors of PA's organizations, and the PA's army in particular, and the active participation of a broad mass of citizens--have been able to create new chains of resistance, political, and social order and protecting socialist property, thus contributing to the essential fulfillment of the 1973 state plan.

...the implementation of the campaign in the people's security
...and strong and to accelerate the mass movement to safeguard national
...the line of the new situation, the centering on military action
...the vigorous leadership of all party committee members and the
...the participation of all sectors and mass organizations of the people,
...the three requirements of the campaign, an important step forward
...in the consolidation of the people's security forces and the im-
...national security has developed more vigorously in all
...and many other localities.

Participants were highly elated when the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, arrived to attend and address the conference.

Comrade Pham Van Dong cordially chatted with the participants on two important topics. The first was that we must understand the enemy and understand ourselves in order to be able to win in every battle and the second was that we must make the people's security forces pure and strong. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also praised the people's security forces for their great efforts in the struggle to maintain security and order and to safeguard socialist construction as well as to make themselves pure and strong in the recent past. The comrade chairman, however, said that, in the face of the new situation, the people's security forces still have to overcome their existing shortcomings and weaknesses and make greater progress in order to be able to meet the requirements and tasks of the new revolutionary stage.

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APPENDICES AND COMMENT

MINISTERS' MESSAGE ON REVIEW OF 1952 PLAN

1. The 1961 edition of the Vietnamese text is 25 pages, 12 pp. 1.

[The 1954 Review: "The Review of Work Must Deal with Sustainable Returns, Sustainable Returns and Resist Ostentatiousness and Formalism"]

Recently, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a letter to the ministries, state commissions, agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the people's committees of the various provinces and the municipalities and special zone subordinate to the central level.

The message read as follows: "Now that the sectors, levels and basic units are in place, the review of their implementation of the state plan and the completion of their work tasks for 1992 and implementing the 1993 state plan is being signed by the Council of Ministers directs the attention of the sectors, levels and basic units to the need to fully adhere to the objectives being set."

... review of the above into substantive matters, to which the ...
... the ... , which practical results are ...
... to which ... is a general ... manner ...
... , ... while giving light attention to shortcomings; appropriate
... must be attached to such qualitative items as the percentage of
... utilized, labor productivity, the consumption of raw materials,
... per unit of product, manufacturing costs, circulation costs,
... , ... , etc.

[illegible]

3. The review may not be used as an occasion to hold a banquet or to do things that reflect ostentatiousness or formalism or create waste; the giving of gifts is prohibited and the heads of agencies and units that hold banquets in violation of the giving of gifts outside stipulated regulations must assume responsibility for this violation of regulations and must repay the money taken from public funds.

4. The end of the year bonuses for completing the plan must be paid in exact accordance with the current regulations of the state; these bonuses may not be paid in any manner seen fit and every form of distribution of products to subordinate cadres and workers is prohibited.

5. The necessary conditions must be properly prepared so that the implementation of the state plan and the state budget for 1983 can be initiated during the very first days of the year. The production sectors must immediately assign plan norms to the various enterprises and basic units so that they can sign economic contracts and prepare the material conditions needed for production during the very first days of the year. The northern provinces must endeavor to plant additional vegetables, cultivate their winter crops and plant their winter-spring crops; the southern provinces must urgently harvest their winter crops and plant their winter-spring crops. All localities of the country must accelerate the mobilization of 1982 10th month grain in order to meet and exceed the norms that were assigned in accordance with the Political Bureau directive on grain activities in 1983.

6. The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the State Bank, the Statistics General Department, the Control Commission of the Government and the State Economic Arbitration Council must supervise and inspect implementation in accordance with tasks and functions and must establish close coordination with the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Youth Union and the Vietnam Women's Union."

1983/103

24/2/75

On 24/2/75, the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR, held its 24th session. The session was held in the Central Committee building in Moscow. The session was attended by the Central Committee members, the Politburo members, and the Secretariat members. The session was presided over by the General Secretary of the CPSU, USSR, Leonid Brezhnev. The session discussed the work of the CPSU, USSR, and the USSR in the first half of 1975. The session also discussed the work of the CPSU, USSR, and the USSR in the second half of 1975. The session concluded with a vote on the report of the Central Committee. The report was adopted by a large majority. The session also discussed the work of the CPSU, USSR, and the USSR in the first half of 1975. The session also discussed the work of the CPSU, USSR, and the USSR in the second half of 1975. The session concluded with a vote on the report of the Central Committee. The report was adopted by a large majority.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' REVIEWS 1982 SOCIOECONOMIC POLICIES

1983-01 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 83 p 2

1982. In 1982, in light of the Fifth VCP Congress resolution, the state promulgated more than 50 socioeconomic policies which played a role in accelerating the development of production, stabilizing the people's daily lives and perfecting the new managerial system. This was new progress in state management work and an important factor which contributed to achieving noted results in the socioeconomic domain for 1982 and which continues to develop the role for this year. The most striking policies include the following:

1. Council of Minister Resolution No 91 on orientations, tasks, main targets and measures aimed at solving the food problem by domestic production and labor.

2. Directive No 161/PT on objectives and measures aimed at continuing to implement government decision No 143 dated 7 January 1981 on agricultural development in the Mekong River Delta.

3. Council of Ministers Resolution No 31 on agricultural and forestry development in central highlands provinces during the period 1981-85.

4. Council of Ministers Decision No 1 on development of mulberry planting and silk rearing.

5. Council of Ministers Decision No 184 on accelerating the allocation of land and forests to collectives and the people for afforestation.

6. Council of Minister Decision No 97 on policy of developing cultivation and processing of rubber.

7. Council of Ministers Decision No 146 on amending and supplementing government decision No 100/PT dated 21 January 1981 aimed at continuing to implement the reorganization and liberating independence of state-run enterprises on the basis of integrated and uniform management.

Ministry of Agriculture, overseeing the implementation of the 1981-82 agricultural plan for 1981.

Ministry of Agriculture, accelerating the expansion of agricultural production.

Ministry of Agriculture, accelerating the production, distribution, and sale of agricultural products.

Ministry of Agriculture, overseeing the implementation of the 1981-82 agricultural plan for 1981.

Ministry of Agriculture, overseeing the implementation of the 1981-82 agricultural plan for 1981.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MARKET MANAGEMENT ABUSES REVEALED, REMEDIES PROPOSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Conclusion of article by Kieu Lien Son: "The Market...and the Matter of Management"]

[Text] III. From the Adoption of a Policy to Implementation

On the basis of the actual situation described above, our state promulgated the law prohibiting profiteering, smuggling, the manufacture of fake goods and the operation of illegal businesses and issued a number of new policies and regulations, such as the industry and commerce tax policy, the slaughtering tax, the regulations on the registration of businesses and the posting of licenses, the policy on controlling the sources of goods through purchases and contracts. Recently, the Council of Ministers decided to establish the Market Management Department of the Central Committee and market management committees at the various levels, which encompass many related sectors, such as home affairs, finance, pricing, internal affairs and so forth, for the purpose of providing the guidance that is provided while supplementing decision 25 CP. These are correct, fundamental and resolute policies and measures that will definitely overcome weaknesses and negative phenomena and insure that every economic activity is wholesome, that every economic activity strongly contributes in the direction of socialism.

Many provinces and many localities are clearly aware of the importance of market management and have contributed many positive measures.

The finance sector, instead of merely performing the task of collecting taxes and insuring revenues for the state budget, has begun to successfully intervene, control and manage each production and business activity in a manner closely linked to the overall economy of the country and has exposed many abuses involving dishonest merchants, smuggling, illegal production and the production of fake goods; for example, the Bach Dang cooperative team in Quang Nam-Da Nang, which has registered itself as a plastics producer, is actually selling chemicals; the Viet Hung bag weaving cooperative team in the 1st Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City declared that its volume of business was 1,300,000 dong, but an inspection showed that the volume of business was actually 3,300,000 dong. In Phu Khanh, a number of installations that had

communications-transportation sector and teaching drivers to not transport goods for which taxes have not been paid, to park their trucks at the correct wharves and to allow their vehicles to be used by the Tax Audit Agency when necessary.

Thuan Hai Province, realizing that market management essentially involves the struggle between the two ways of life, has concerned itself with developing production and business in the correct direction while intensifying the socialist transformation of the various segments of the economy and proceeding from realizing the participation of farmers in the collective way of life to organizing the various trades and sectors, such as ocean fishing, salt production, the handicraft trade, the services and so forth, thereby absorbing 70 to 75 percent of their labor. In addition, Thuan Hai has also increased the signing of two-way contracts between producers and purchasing agencies of the state, thereby insuring the fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of products to the central level and establishing the conditions needed to put additional goods on the market and stabilize prices. The registration of businesses in commerce and industry, the posting of prices, the expansion of the commerce network and marketing cooperatives, the organizing of additional industrial-commercial tax inspection units and control stations and so forth have put market management in Thuan Hai on a regular, stable basis. In particular, Thuan Hai recognized, at an early date, a matter that is in the nature of a principle: an individual area or locality cannot manage the market well at a time when other places have not brought about uniform and well coordinated changes on the part of the various sectors and levels.

In fact, many sectors and many levels have learned more than a few profound lessons concerning this matter. A worker at the department store in Ha Son Binh conspired with a merchant to steal 500 meters of cloth of various types and a number of industrial goods worth about 30,000 dong and put them on the free market. Using state equipment, a barge pilot in Kien Giang smuggled 5,400 packs of Samit cigarettes, 90 packs of 555 cigarettes, 350 kilograms of rice and 10 meters of cloth of various types, which were worth a total of 11,000 dong. Miss H., a worker in T. Office in Ha Son Binh, took advantage of the lax procedures for sending goods through the postal system to sell sandals and shoes sent from the South. Nguyen Thi M., the manager of the Co Nhue store in Hanoi, Nguyen Xuan Th., the store's assistant manager, and 14 personnel of the store took advantage of loose management regulations to create "phantom coupons" through which they sent 3 tons of wheat flour outside. Nguyen Thi Tuong Van, the bookkeeper at the Nguyen Cong Tru store in Hanoi, taking advantage of the fact that a family moved, used their rice book to steal as much as 2,800 kilograms of grain. The problem of the market is no longer the "private property" of anyone, rather, it is reaching into the "corners" of the various economic sectors, of the localities, of each kitchen and every house. And, it has come to the point where we must ask: have I done anything to help to stabilize prices and manage the market or am I, to some extent, at some times and either consciously or unconsciously, still complaining, still griping, still giving light aidance to the struggle against those who earn their livings illegally?

During the recent tet, which occurred against the background of a scarcity of tobacco, the Hanoi Professional Food Services School asked the Food and Beverage Ministry to distribute to it some 11,000 packs of cigarettes so that it could sell them at retail prices to the people(!); these 11,000 packs were supposed to consist of 8,000 packs of Do Son cigarettes, 2,000 packs of Song Cau cigarettes and 1,000 packs of Phu Dong cigarettes. The school conspired with the Hanoi Tobacco Corporation to upgrade all 11,000 packs to Song Cau cigarettes. What is deserving of criticism is the fact that the Hanoi Tobacco Corporation lied that it had no Do Son cigarettes within its warehouse, consequently, it was "forced" to shift to another brand; however, when an inspection was conducted and the stocks and the inventory of the corporation were compared, it was found that the corporation still had 40,000 packs of Do Son cigarettes(?). The school took the cigarettes and "distributed" 10 cartons to each person at a price of 85 dong per carton, compared to the purchasing price of 80 dong per carton, but allowed the cadres and personnel of the school to purchase 25 or more cartons at a price of 80 dong per carton. Ninh Van Th., one of the cadres in charge of the school, took 50 cartons. K., the manager of the store, took 25 cartons. C., a worker at the Buom Food Services Store who is tied whatsoever to the school, also took 25 cartons. Mr. Ch., who works in another unit, the Wine and Beer Corporation, was "granted" 25 cartons at a price of 80 dong apiece at a time when the price of one carton of Song Cau cigarettes on the market is 160 dong.

Thus, this method of "distribution" makes the matter of managing the market extremely difficult, and the commerce sector is one of the units that bears the primary responsibility for this. This is not to mention the trick sales personnel, warehouse custodians and degenerate cadres of the schools as "lost" or "ruined," asking that these goods be downgraded or sold at a lower price or that they be allowed to destroy these goods so that they can "tie up" merchandise, thereby creating an artificial scarcity or turning their store into a place where merchandise of poor quality and fake goods are substituted for merchandise of high quality and genuine goods, which are sold on the outside.

Regarding the coordination of activities among the various sectors concerning the matter of market management, there are still more than a few cases of "turning one's back on another" that must be quickly corrected. This is quite evident in the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua Market, which is one of the large markets in Hanoi and is a center of trade for the entire country.

The Dong Xuan-Bac Qua Market has an outdoor market management committee, which manages its market space rental, an inspection station that collects market tax and a police station that manages thousands of persons engaged in trade and the 1,000 business persons within the market. However, the working relationships among these units at the market are not coordinated in their work methods. As regards their work methods, the units are working at cross purposes, the different units are making different decisions. A cluster of merchants who frequently pull tricks

cheaply and compete for customers, thereby creating chaos with regard to prices and market management within the area.

It is not to mention a number of goods that are sold and produced in violation of the law and are confiscated by the public security or finance units; when the commerce sector is asked to take receipt of and sell these goods, it is only ready to take those goods that are light in weight, low in price and still in good condition; however, it refuses to take and ignores the goods that are bulky, high in price and of poor quality. When confiscated, many items are in good condition, are brand new and are very high in price. However, as time passes, these items gradually become corroded and deteriorate, become a pile of substandard products, are wasted and become a burden to the unit that confiscated them.

The State has adopted the policy of paying a bonus of 10 to 15 percent to those who apprehend persons who earn their livings illegally but many months and years pass after goods are confiscated or processed by the court without bonuses being paid. When units inquire about this, they are sent to one unit after another. The same thing happens to the Hanoi Grain Service; because rice is a strategic material the service must deposit all rice it confiscates in State granaries for redistribution but has no idea of from which fund the bonus will be paid(?), and this dampens the enthusiasm of the masses participating in the effort to fight negative phenomena and manage the market.

Matter of planning and organizing a system of markets that is convenient for both buyers and sellers and gradually putting the management of merchants on a regular, organized basis should be given more attention. As regards a country's existing market, investments must be made in expansion so that each market is worthy of the position it occupies. In addition, the prices of goods must be posted in order to combat the practices of selling goods at hidden prices are not posted and posting one price but selling goods at another; at the same time, we must urgently promote the codification of product standards, the registration of codes, labeling, warranty periods and so forth, especially for consumer goods in order to, on this basis, combat mistakes and other phenomena.

Marketing of products is the final element in the production cycle, and, consequently, market management has more than a small impact upon production and is an element within the national economy in the period of socialist construction. Now, more than ever before, this matter must be given appropriate attention and must be appropriately evaluated!

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to arrange for transportation. The corporation cooperated closely with truck corporations to arrange rational two-way transportation. For contracting-out of piecework according to the number of tons/kilometers and contracting-out of minor repairs to truck drivers, the corporation reduced the number of days trucks were on the road from 10-15 per cent to 5-7 per cent (norm was 20 days). Thanks to rapid transportation, the depots were cleared up and the rate of firewood exploitation in the district was increased. During the first 6 months of the year the corporation purchased 130 percent of the plan and was 130 percent of the total amount of firewood purchased in 1981. That firewood was transported promptly to the selling points each month.

Since the selling network in Hue is very thin and the selling points are few, the selling points on Phan Chu Trinh and Bui Thi Xuan streets, at the market, and on Ho Xuan Huong Street each served an average of 2,000 purchasers, so the women who sold the firewood had to work very hard. The corporation, however, promptly introduced the system of paying salaries according to total sales. Thanks to increased productivity and increased service, the state retail salespeople's income increased and the women were very enthusiastic. They even sold firewood during the noon lunch period. People sold 15 to 20 tons of firewood a day. There was sufficient firewood so the women could serve everyone buying their firewood ration during the day. Instances of arguing with customers and favoritism toward friends were greatly reduced. The corporation met its September and October firewood targets early, and is going all-out to meet its 1982 standard early.

What Must Be Resolved

First, the large collective meschalls are unable to obtain the full amount of coal rations. The main reason is that the corporation has not yet purchased the quantity of briquette coal called for by the plan. During the past 6 months the corporation has received only 500 tons (the plan calls for 3,000 tons). With such a small amount of coal, the corporation cannot supply coal to the collective meschalls. The corporation has made recommendations regarding that problem but has not yet been able to solve it.

Second, there are too few firewood-selling points and they are far from the residential areas, many people who buy firewood must pay a high price to transport it as to buy it. Little progress has been made in increasing the number of selling points and waiting for a long time. The corporation and the Cooking Fuel Corporation has several times requested the government to establish additional selling points but has not yet received a response. Since the insufficient selling locations, even though it is not a major problem, that customers can buy firewood more easily, it is still a serious long situation, it cannot be ignored.

Third, the distribution of all customers' firewood is not uniform. Some customers receive the ration and others do not. The corporation is working to solve this problem and will serve it more rationally in the future.

1961-62 INTERVIEW WITH AGRICULTURE MINISTERS

ĐỀ MỤC: **YOUNG MAN** in Vietnamese - **Đàn ông trẻ** 1, 2.

10. Correspondent's interview with Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Nam Triu
 11. "Lessons Learned in Agricultural Production"--passages within slantlines
 12. Editor's published

Q. Now, Minister, would you tell us if there has been any remarkable change in cultural production over the past 100 years?

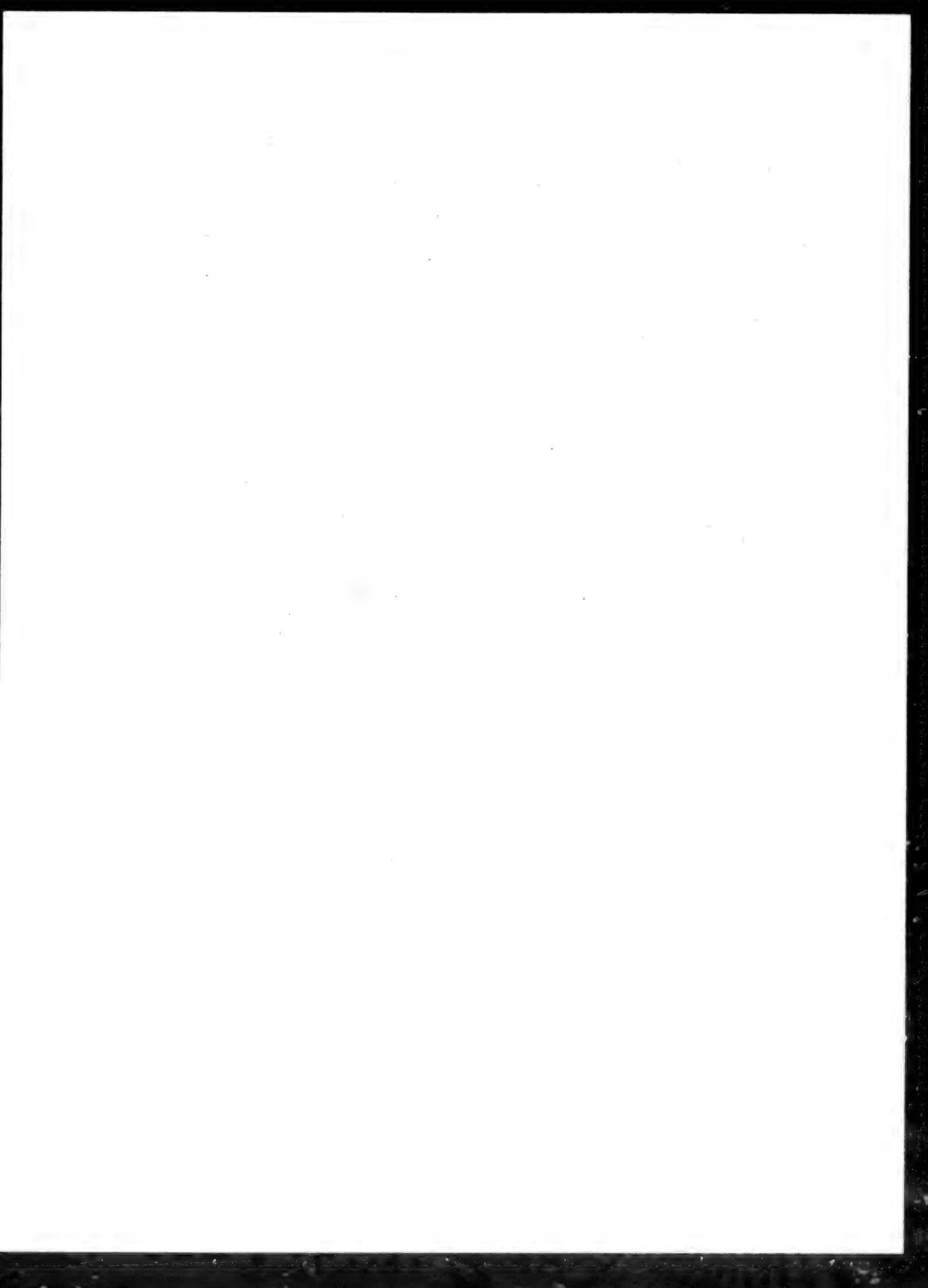
... absolutely. Agricultural production has shown some remarkable progress in the past few years, particularly reflected by steady increase in gross output of grain. It rose from 14.3 million tons in 1979 to 15.3 million tons in 1980--the year when harvests were not so successful, and then from 15.1 million tons in 1981 to this year's figure of 16.15 million tons.

... great progress was achieved in many areas. First, let us talk about the relationship between crop production and animal husbandry. As we know, there was great progress in grain production (especially rice) not only in the 1950s but in crop production. Progress in agricultural production was made in progress in animal husbandry and in the rearrangement of the economy in various areas, including those localities which were brought to life in which had once been regarded as dead. The rate at which the economy in the area took place was also faster than before.

It is not only the field material itself, but it has also contributed to the people's livelihood, and especially, in creating an opportunity for them to ascertain a new direction for development.

For each item, beside, give us one specific example.

of course, in cattle raising, the number of female cattle is kept below the optimum for quickly increasing the cattle population and for increasing production, we have also noted a rapid drop in manure. The more cattle we have, the Vietnamese civilization disappears. The rice production, in mountainous areas, the people have sold it



/Question: Comrade, you have just mentioned that progress has also been made in the cultivation of industrial crops and in livestock breeding. Could you elaborate further on this?/

/Answer:/ Yes, good progress has been achieved in the cultivation of short-term industrial crops, especially those of the bean family, sugarcane, mulberry and fibrous plants. Jute has been introduced into the Mekong Delta but problems concerning collection and purchase procedures have yet to be ironed out. The difficulty is that as production is carried out on a small scale, it will grind to a halt if there is no demand for consumption. The soybean crop in central Trung Bo has been faced with this situation. It is necessary to review collection and purchase procedures. Progress is being made in the cultivation of coffee and rubber. Coffee and rubber have flourished in the family sector, thereby opening a new direction.

Concerning livestock breeding, the total number of hogs has increased. It is noteworthy that the quality of hog breeding has improved. The weight of marketable hogs has increased by 10 kg over last year. The hog breeding pattern has changed drastically with crossbred hogs accounting for a higher percentage of the total number. Breeders, with an ample supply of feed, have paid attention to increasing the weight of hogs. They have also produced a lot of manure under product contracts. We have stopped the decrease in the size of the oxen herd. The number of cows has increased and there is a good chance for strong development. The oxen are bigger. Draft buffalo are scarce in the lowlands and their strength is limited by their small size. The number of state-owned and collectively-raised cattle has dropped due to a shortage of feed; and the lack of established business orientations has caused difficulties for breeders in the field of management. Concerning hogs in particular, it is necessary to determine why the number of sows has dropped. This might be due to breeders choosing to improve the quality of the sows by eliminating poorly-bred ones. Another possible reason is that the number of collectively-raised sows has decreased. Or perhaps this is due to poor guidance and the lack of incentive policies.

/Question: Could you, comrade, tell us if there have been any other areas of progress?/

/Answer:/ In 1982, there was also some progress in achieving the combination of agriculture and forestry and in other services and trades. Many localities observed the motto "seven crop varieties, six animal species and five trades." This could be done everywhere in order to solve food and clothing requirements. Economic development was carried out through crop cultivation in many areas, from backyard gardens to the "hilly areas." Among the three economic sectors, we have only been paying attention to the family-run economic sector. Many new factors were noted in the combination of the three economic sectors which were achieved through various forms of economic alliance, cooperativization and joint trade operations. Last year also saw initial efforts to closely combine science with production through the signing of many contracts. Progress was also made in the training of technical cadres. Greater attention was paid to turning out cadres for cooperatives and to using technical cadres.

/Question: Entering 1983, can we benefit from past experience to make further progress?/

.Answer:/ Last year we truly benefited a lot from the many correct policies and resolutions; and the weather, in general, was favorable. Science and technology were also factors which we should not fail to mention. As I see it, this year we should develop the lessons of our experience by:

1. Paying great attention to various driving forces, especially the economic driving force. Efforts must be made to combine the three interests.
2. There must be specific economic forms, such as the organization of manpower, the payment of wages according to the amount of labor performed, the association between the various agricultural sectors, and so forth. There must be appropriate steps taken to organize these forms on the proper scale.
3. The changes over the past years have been made at the grassroots levels (districts and villages). These changes have helped them to develop their dynamism and spirit of initiative and to balance their needs.
4. There must be immediate coordination between agriculture, industry and distribution and circulation.
5. The ability to organize and administer agricultural tasks is extremely important.

/Question: Comrade, are the changes in agriculture consistent? What difficulties will we encounter?/

/Answer:/ These changes are but the start. They are even more comprehensive but are not yet totally consistent. The advance of agriculture is still replete with difficulties. We still have insufficient material conditions to conquer nature. The organization and administration of agricultural development tasks from the central to local levels are weak. If our shortcomings are not promptly corrected, the above lessons will not produce the desired effect. Of the three agricultural production tasks, grain production has been carried out more satisfactorily than any other tasks. We have not yet produced sufficient raw materials for agriculture and sufficient goods for export. In agriculture, the people and cooperatives have made good progress, while the progress made by the state-operated sector is still weak. Production is fairly high but such tasks as processing, maintenance, procurement and circulation are far from satisfying the demand. Relevant policies have not been effectively and uniformly implemented. The lack of uniform management stands in the way of developing the agricultural sector. The organization of support services for the agricultural front still leaves much to be desired. There are few examples of coordination between agriculture, forestry and industry.

Because of these shortcomings and difficulties, the results obtained in production are still limited, and the changes in agriculture are not thorough.

AGRICULTURE

PLANT ECOLOGY, FORESTRY CBW SYMPOSIUM REPORT

OW301628 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Jan--Following is the final summary report of the working group on plant ecology and forestry of the international symposium on herbicides and defoliants in war: Long-term effects on man and nature, Ho Chi Minh City, 13-20 January.

The massive use of chemical defoliants and herbicides in the war against Vietnam is an event without precedent in history. It has produced many effects on the agriculture and ecosystems of Vietnam, only a small part of which are currently understood. We see the need for a large scale coordinated program to accomplish the following objectives:

- (1) To establish an accurate inventory of the extent and severity of the damage and change caused by the defoliation.
- (2) To estimate the extent of spontaneous regeneration in the forests and other ecosystem, for such work, existence of reliable descriptions of forests of this region provides a necessary base of data.
- (3) To develop policies of land management, regeneration, and agriculture that will encourage such regeneration, minimize the damage and restore the land and forests to maximum productivity and stability, and
- (4) To devise systems of international aid and cooperation to implement those beneficial policies which are beyond the financial and technological means of the Vietnamese nation.

Over the decade starting in 1962 at least 14 percent of South Vietnam forests were sprayed at least once, and many were sprayed repeatedly. Vietnamese estimates quoted by Hoang Dinh Cau in his plenary lecture set this figure at 44 0/0 [figures as received]. The extent of permanent damage is correlated with the total defoliant dose, as judged by matching serial photographs with military spray records. The degree of initial damage and the rate of recovery from such damage depends on many factors, including the species involved, the dosage, the total area sprayed, the terrain and the weather patterns. Similarly spontaneous regeneration varies widely in the affected areas, and depends mainly on the species, the area affected and the weather. The existence of prolonged dry

season in Vietnam certainly impedes regeneration and in some areas natural regeneration has not occurred making plantations essential. In one studies region the Dong Nai forest, regeneration has proceeded very slowly over the last decade, as judged from satellite pictures and on the ground studies frequently the nearby availability of seeds is the critical factor determining regeneration. The regenerated forest may differ significantly from the original in terms of economically important species, inventories must be made of these changes.

Once an area has been defoliated, it may be prevented from recovery by human intervention. We note for example repeated burning of the grass and small woody cover of defoliated areas such as in the Ma Da forest and the conversion of some such areas to agriculture, such conversions, once effected, are difficult to reverse and such land might best be left to agriculture.

Once policies have been developed to foster recovery, laws and social practices should be developed to minimize the deleterious effects of those practices that prevent recovery.

The ecological damage produced by herbicidal spray may also become spontaneously worse with time. For example, areas denuded of vegetation may suffer erosion or other deleterious transformation, or they may become invaded by noxious plants such as imperata which impede restoration of the original flora. The extent of such transformation, representing possible permanent loss of forest lands, should be accurately estimated.

With regard to agriculture, some 13 million hectares of cultivable area seem to have been lost by the spray operation, partly because of the high concentrations of herbicides used in the spray. The problems underlying agricultural restoration require separate and intensive study, to determine for example possible danger from toxic residues effects on soil microflora, and best crops to use in the new agricultural effort in these areas. Making recommendations for vegetational restoration in Vietnam is difficult, because the complexity of the landscape, the variation of local conditions make generalizations impractical and even counterproductive. Each separate area must be given independent analysis. While ingenious and provocative models have been proposed to estimate productivity and performance in a forest ecosystem, it is premature to expect these models to be usefully employed in the field in Vietnam. We are impressed by the high quality and prodigious quantity of work accomplished by our Vietnamese colleagues under difficult conditions and with very little support. This encourages us to urge that their research be supported in concrete terms.

Such information as we now have, admittedly fragmentary, permits the conclusion that the combined ecological, economic and social consequences of the defoliation operation are vast, and will take several generations to reverse, and deem it appropriate that international agencies adopt steps to condemn such warfare against the environment and to ban such practices from any future military operations.

Pilot schemes:

We believe that a useful approach to restoring the forest resources would be by means of a pilot scheme for a small selected area. This could be started immediately and would provide valuable experience while a large long-term scheme was being organized. The forest at Ma Da which we visited on January might be suitable for such an experiment within this forest if protected from fire. It would be possible to find (1) areas of undamaged forest which could serve as seed sources and a base of reference (2) areas of herbicide-damaged forest needing to be restored to full productivity by encouraging natural regeneration or by conversion to plantations of penies or oller fast-growing trees and (3) areas of scrub and grassland which might be re-afforested. The cost of such a pilot scheme would not be large and could perhaps be met by grants from UNEP, FAO and UNESCO.

CSO: 4200/348

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO 31 JANUARY 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

OW040148 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Review of agricultural news for past 10 days]

[Summary] During the past 10 days, the pace of sowing and transplanting the winter-spring rice has been quicker as a result of the warmer weather.

According to the Statistics General Department, by 25 January the country as a whole had sown the fifth month-spring rice on 756,000 hectares, about 158,000 hectares less than the corresponding period last year, with the northern provinces transplanting 232,363 hectares or 21.8 percent of the planned area and the southern provinces 524,069 hectares or 82.4 percent of the planned area.

In general, the winter-spring rice planting rate in the northern provinces is still slow, due mainly to the prolonged cold spell. Rice plants are growing poorly, newly planted rice seedlings are developing slowly and rice seeds are not germinating in some areas. As a result of the intense cold weather, rice seedlings on nearly 10,000 hectares have died. Rice seedling ready to be transplanted on 5,000 hectares have not been transplanted. Many localities are short of rice seedlings or are far behind in their transplanting schedule.

Last week, the rice cultivation pace in the southern provinces was faster. Provinces in the former B-2 region fulfilled nearly 81 percent of the planned norms for rice transplanting and the Mekong Delta provinces fulfilled a little more than 87 percent.

Localities are currently striving to fully use the available seeds and land to increase the transplanted area. Transplanted rice plants are growing fairly well. However, some ricefields are being ravaged by insects and blight.

The southern provinces have harvested 10th-month rice on more than 75 percent of the planted area, some 214,000 hectares less than the same period last year. Tenth-month rice harvesting is expected to be completed by 10 February.

On the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, by 25 January the entire country had planted 406,000 hectares, some 80,000 hectares less than the corresponding period last year. In particular, there has been gradual decrease

in the subsidiary food crop area. In fact, the potato areas in Hai Hung and Nghe Tinh Provinces have decreased from 12,000 and 35,000 hectares in 1982 to 8,000 and 21,000 hectares in 1983 respectively. The winter subsidiary crop yield is generally low.

Regarding livestock breeding, some 6,000 buffaloes and oxen have died as a result of the prolonged cold spell. Pasteurellosis and hog cholera have appeared in some localities.

According to the meteorological service, the weather will become favorable in the coming 10 days. Therefore, the northern provinces must accelerate the fifth-month rice transplanting and plant more reserve rice seedlings to ensure that areas will not be left uncultivated because of a shortage of rice seedlings. Efforts must be made to complete the harvesting of early winter crops such as potatoes, sweet potatoes and corn, to ensure the sufficient supply of seeds for the next crop season and to urgently plant spring industrial crops.

The southern provinces must quickly complete the 10th-month rice harvest and the winter-spring rice planting and must make preparations for the summer-fall crop production.

Localities must promptly vaccinate their domestic animals and poultry against epizootic diseases, scrupulously implement veterinary regulations and ensure sufficient pig breeding to develop the hog population after the Tet festival.

CSO: 4209/207

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN 1982 REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, chairman of the Vietnam World Food Day Committee: "A Look Back at One Year of Effort To Develop Grain Production in Our Country on the Occasion of World Food Day (16 October)"]

[Text] In 1981, agricultural production recorded very encouraging results. For the first time, many norms of the agricultural plan were met; in particular, the grain production target was met. Despite many difficulties with the weather, such as widespread drought in many areas during the winter-spring season, typhoons and waterlogging in a number of areas during the 10th month season and infestation by plnathoppers over large areas, the fact that fewer supplies were provided to agriculture than in any previous year and so forth, the country's grain output reached more than 15 million tons, in paddy equivalent, and was the highest yearly output ever recorded. Besides the efforts that were made to develop the production of starch bearing crops, the production of many types of vegetables and subsidiary food crops, especially crops rich in protein and oil, also developed rather well, such as the production of peanuts, soybeans and so forth. Livestock production and the output of livestock products increased compared to previous years. It can be said that, in 1981, agricultural production, in general, and grain and food production, in particular, recorded important and relatively comprehensive results.

Excited over the victory won in 1981 and in response to the food day of the international community, the farmers of our entire country began 1982 with a new enthusiasm for work, with a thorough understanding of the guideline of making every effort to achieve success in each crop production season and the various localities have prepared the necessary conditions and taken the initiative in order to promptly meet every production requirement. This year's winter-spring production season concluded with a total grain output nearly 200,000 tons higher than last year's output. The production of such food crops as peanuts, soybeans, sugarcane (sugar) and so forth has continued to increase rather significantly. The summer-fall crop, which is being harvested now, will surely meet the plan output quota established at the start of the year. The 10th month crop has met the plan quota on the amount of

area under cultivation and was planted during the best season. According to many localities, if no complex changes in the weather occur between now and the harvest, the country will record the best 10th month harvest ever. This will make the target of 16 million tons of grain in 1982 a reality.

The results of agricultural production, especially grain production over the past few years, have improved the living conditions of farmers, even in areas in which production has long involved many difficulties, and have, at the same time, helped to meet the grain needs of all of society. This victory confirms the fact that the policy of the party and state of "focusing the efforts of the entire country on agriculture and bringing about a leap forward in the development of agriculture" is very correct and has created a basis for reality for believing that we can virtually resolve the grain problem.

Achieving the results mentioned above under circumstances and conditions that were not necessarily favorable, as was the case during the past few years, represents a tremendous effort on the part of the entire party, all the people and all levels and sectors and reflects the diligent and creative labor of the tens of millions of laboring farmers of our country. This victory also reflects the specific results of many important factors that have had a direct impact upon production. These factors are the promulgation by our state of policies that provide incentive for agriculture; the introduction of the new management mechanisms, especially the product contract mechanism; the results of many scientific and technological achievements that were applied on a widespread basis; and the important assistance and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, other friendly countries and the various international organizations within the agricultural program, with the key role being played by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

On the occasion of World Food Day, we thank the fraternal countries, friendly countries and international organizations for the effective and timely assistance they have given to us, especially at a time when our country's agriculture has been encountering difficulties caused by such natural disasters as drought, pests, floods and typhoons.

In 1983 and throughout the 1980's, grain and food will continue to be a pressing matter within our country's socio-economic program. Although we have recorded a number of results in grain production over the past few years, compared to requirements, these results are not high. Grain continues to be a difficulty for us. For this reason, our party and state consider the grain-food product program to be an economic-technical program coordinated by objectives.

However, resolving the grain problem, which is a long-range, difficult problem, requires that we succeed in all three areas of production: intensive cultivation, multicropping and the opening of new land to cultivation. At the same time, we take a series of very concrete measures, measures that include establishing an allocation of crops for each area and each season; providing an adequate supply

of good draft power and seed; insuring an adequate supply of such material factors as water conservancy projects, fertilizer, insecticide, petroleum products and draft power; constantly researching and applying technological advances and introducing them in production; at the same time, we must provide good processing, circulation and distribution and organize and guide production well in order to achieve success in each season and with each crop. On the other hand, we must select established areas that have stable production and the necessary potentials in order to invest in the development of these areas into key production areas that produce a large output of commodity grain.

The four guidelines for resolving the grain problem are: accelerating production, practicing economy in consumption and improving the structure of the diet, reducing the rate of population growth to the lowest possible level (including the rate of growth within the non-agricultural production sector) and exporting goods in order to import some grain, with the fundamental guideline being accelerating production; these guidelines together with the lessons and experiences that have been learned from and gained in the realities of production over the past several years indicate that we will surely be able to gradually resolve the grain problem and fully meet the food needs of our people.

On the occasion of this year's World Food Day and in concert with the international community, we will conduct more positive activities to help to improve the food situation and eliminate the famine and malnutrition that threaten hundreds of millions of persons, especially in the developing countries.

7809

CSO: 4209/129

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT REPORTED

AK010623 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 (M) 21 Jan 83

[Text] As of 25 January, provinces and cities in the north had achieved 79.1 percent of the overall target for delivery of 10th-month grains to the state granary. To achieve this record, they have fulfilled 94.5 percent of their stabilized grain procurement quota, paid 95,400 tons of grain as agricultural tax, collected 1,700 tons of grain from all kinds of debts and obtained 124,800 tons of grain from above-quota purchase. Provinces in the midlands and lowlands have achieved 67.7 percent of the overall target for grain delivery to the state granary and 102.5 percent of their stabilized grain procurement quota.

As of 25 January, provinces in the former Nam Bo Region had also delivered 120,600 tons of grain--collected from the 10th-month crop and the 1982-83 winter-spring crop--to the state granary. Hau Giang, a province with the highest grain procurement record in the country, has thus far delivered to the state granary 140,079 tons of grain, twice as much as the same period last year.

In general, however, the pace of grain procurement in the country remains slow, considering the procurement quota, especially the quota for procurement of subsidiary food products. The grain procurement task for the 10th-month crop and the 1982-83 winter-spring crop is also very heavy. Therefore, provinces and cities must concentrate on fully exploiting their own sources of goods and materials, step up the exchange of goods with peasants and motivate peasants to sell their paddy in order to get the money to deposit in state savings banks. This must be done with a determination to successfully fulfill the grain procurement plan and contribute to solving the grain problem through efforts to exploit all sources of grain locally.

CSO: 4209/207

AGRICULTURE

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES MARINE PRODUCTS CONFERENCE

OW301331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 Jan 83

[From the Hanoi Press Review for 27 January]

[Text] Today's issues of NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and HANOI MOI frontpaged photos and reports on a conference held from 18 to 21 January in Hanoi by the marine products sector to sum up its activities in 1982 and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1983. Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

In his address, Chairman Pham Van Dong outlined the marine products sector's tasks in 1983 and subsequent years. In general, he said, Vietnam's geographical and political positions are very favorable. Its maritime region is endowed with rich potential. Maritime products are resources that require great efforts of us to understand and better exploit them with a view to supporting economic construction and development and the people's livelihood.

During 1981 and 1982, the marine products sector exerted great efforts and, with a new operational method, succeeded in effecting initial changes and registering encouraging achievements. However, compared to the great potential of our country's maritime region and the requirements of Vietnam's situation and tasks, these achievements are still inadequate.

In 1983 and subsequent years, the marine product sector must continue to make still greater efforts. To do so, you comrades must arm yourselves with a determined-to-win spirit and resolve to march forward faster, steadier and more vigorously with every passing day.

On behalf of the conference and the entire marine products sector, Minister Nguyen Tien Trinh promised Chairman Pham Van Dong to mobilize fishery cadres, workers and people throughout the country to refrain from feeling complacent with the results obtained, to realize the sector's responsibility toward the people of the whole country and to strive to successfully fulfill the 1983 state plan ahead of schedule, thus creating an impetus and a favorable condition for advancing to overfulfill the 1984-85 state plan.

CSO: 4209/207

AGRICULTURE

THREE PROVINCES SURPASS 1982 MARITIME PRODUCTS PLAN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Nov 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai, Thuan Hai, and Nghia Binh Surpass 1982 Maritime Products Plan Norm, Promote Campaign for Fishermen to Form Collectives"]

[Text] The Dong Nai marine products sector has caught 11,000 tons of maritime products, thus fulfilling its 1982 state plan 2 months before the deadline. Long Dat District did a good job of organizing production, fully utilized its material-technical bases and nets, and caught 8,000 tons of maritime products, thus surpassing the annual plan.

This year the maritime products sector is carrying out the decentralization of fishing management. The sector and the districts have a policy of investing in, and encouraging the fishermen to develop, the catching of such valuable exports as shrimp, squid, and shark. Long Dat and Chau Thanh districts have organized the workers in their fishing sectors.

Hundreds of workers in the villages of Phuoc Hai and Long Hai in Long Dat District have gone to create fishing villages in the Binh Chau and Bau Troi new economic zones. The bank of Long Dat District invested 5 million dong so that the fishermen could repair or build 40 boats and buy 100 tons of nets to serve the catching of maritime products. The district encouraged the fishermen to enter 29 collective fishing cooperative teams.

The state-operated fishing sector also reorganized its production and contracted-out output to each boat, so it surpassed its annual maritime products norm by 20 percent.

The fishing cooperatives and teams in the city of Phan Thiet in Thuan Hai Province caught 19,600 tons of maritime products of the various kinds, which surpassed the annual plan by 8 percent.

At the beginning of the southern fishing season the sector organized competition in the fish pot and surrounding net trades, two principal trades, in which 298 boats belonging to 6 fishing cooperatives and 38 teams participated. During the 2 months of the competition, 9 boats sold between 33 and 45 tons of maritime products to the state. The city also held a fishing spear competition in which 50 boats participated. During the 3 months of the southern

fishing season, each month the city caught 6,000 tons of maritime products, a four-fold increase over the number of fish caught during the first six months of the year.

Han Thiet is also holding competitions for the lampare net and seine net trades and is endeavoring to, within the last 51 of the year, catch 800 additional tons of maritime products and sell 200 tons to the state.

Since the beginning of the year the Nghia Binh maritime products sector has set up two additional fishing cooperatives and 16 fishing cooperative teams, in which 991 workers and 38 boats are managed collectively.

Thus to date Nghia Binh Province has 5 fishing cooperatives, 137 cooperative teams, and 447 production solidarity teams which include 70 percent of the fishermen and 72 percent of the fishing boats in the province.

The Nghia Binh maritime products sector has also set up four maritime products machinery cooperatives and cooperative teams to repair and build boats for the collective production units. In a number of districts and cities the maritime products sector had also changed small merchants dealing in fish over to collective, organized livelihood.

In 1982, because it promoted the production and processing of export commodities, Nghia Binh increased the foreign exchange value of the fishing sector by 50 percent over 1981. More than 70 percent of the foreign exchange earned by the province was used to buy materials and equipment for the fishing sector.

In addition to investment by the state, this year the fishing installations in Nghia Binh Province have built or repaired many fishing boats. In a period of only a month the fishermen in Hoai Nhon District built more than 30 boats to catch dog fish in order to obtain fish fins for export.

9616

CSO: 4209/132

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN PROVINCES RICE PLANS--The southern provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward have overfulfilled the 1982 planned target for cultivation of summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops in both output and yields and scored the largest production volume since liberation day. In the summer-fall crop, the southern provinces nearly attained the planned target for acreage with an output reaching 30.16 quintals per hectare, thus exceeding the planned target by 2.51 quintals per hectare and representing an increase of 5.1 quintals per hectare. In the 10th-month rice crop, the southern provinces planted 1.96 million hectares and the average output was estimated at more than 22 quintals per hectare, thus exceeding the planned target by 1.28 quintals per hectare. Its production volume represented an increase of 7.6 percent over the preceding crop. The three provinces of Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai overfulfilled the planned target for production volume by between 7-12 percent. Having the largest area of 10th-month rice, Hau Giang overfulfilled the planned target in terms of acreage, output and yield. It produced 1.3 million tons of caddy, an increase of approximately 100,000 tons over the plan. [Text]
[BK011343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 83]

CSO: 4209/207

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

WORK ON THANG LONG BRIDGE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Thang Long Bridge Construction Site Completes the Installation of the Steel Beams for the First Span on the Southern Side"]

[Text] Recording an achievement in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the Thang Long bridge construction site has completed the installation of the system of steel beams for the first span on the southern bank, the quality of which is high, thereby opening the way for work to begin on installing the system spanning the two ends of the project. Thus, 3.5 spans of the bridge have been installed.

In close coordination with the Soviet specialists, the cadres and workers at the construction site made good preparations for erecting the span on the southern bank by quickly completing the construction of 1,000 square meters of warehouses, a rail transport system, an electric power network, the crane system and a material supply system. The enterprise has organized three additional bridge erection units on the southern bank, which are in the form of integrated units; it has successfully assigned wage funds and work contracts to its various units, thereby improving labor productivity and the quality of work. As a result of making good preparations, the construction site initiated the erection of the system of steel beams for the span on the southern bank at the onset of the rainy season and carried out construction for three continuous quarters, thereby completing the erection of the span's steel beams ahead of schedule, with all of the high tension bolts in the various sections of the span being properly installed.

7809

CSO: 4209/129

LIGHT INDUSTRY

POOR COORDINATION IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Establishing Coordination Between the Processing Industry and Raw Material Production Areas"]

[Text] The food products industry, which primarily consists of the agricultural products processing industry, is a type of production designed to convert the fresh products of agriculture into industrial products that have a higher use value and a higher market value. On a society-wide scale, the products of the processing industry are the final results of a production cycle that begins with the creation of agricultural raw materials. As a result, the establishment of unity between the processing industry and raw material production areas is an objective requirement and is, in addition, a concrete expression of coordination from the very outset between agriculture and industry.

For many years, this unity has not been well established. The raw material production areas are usually under the management of the agriculture sector and the provinces and districts; meanwhile, the processing plants located within these raw material production areas are controlled by the food products industry. This separation is one of the causes underlying the slow development of both the agricultural production sector and the processing sector. In many areas, land that can be used to expand the cultivation of tea, sugarcane, pineapples, tobacco, coconuts and so forth has not been planted. Importance has not been attached to making investments in depth, practicing intensive cultivation or cultivating existing crops. Due to the emphasis on quick returns, thousands of hectares of industrial crops have had to be written off before their production cycle or before yielding a harvest. The living conditions of the persons who raise crops that provide raw materials, especially within the collective and private production sectors, are not being given appropriate attention and this has led to plantings of cassava encroaching upon plantings of tea, lacquer, tung trees and so forth. The slow development of raw material production has created many difficulties in processing. The processing plants, which usually lack raw materials, only operate at 30 to 60 percent of their capacity and one place is only operating

at 4 percent of capacity. The output and the quality of processed food products have increased slowly and are not commensurate with existing capabilities.

The realities of production demand that we improve the policies regarding industrial crops and, at the same time, establish a good association between processing plants and raw material production areas. In both the production of raw materials and the processing of food products, it is necessary to overcome decentralized management and subsidization and implement cost accounting procedures. The food product industry has been assigned by the state the task of managing and establishing close coordination in every area from the production to the processing of sugarcane, tea, tobacco, coconuts, palm oil and a number of other fruit crops. This policy is designed to develop the potentials that we have in our existing arable land, labor and equipment, bring about a change in the effort to increase the value of agricultural raw materials and meet rising consumer and export needs.

The pilot projects that have been conducted in establishing an association between enterprises and raw material production areas have begun to yield good results. Since the merger of the state tea farms with the processing plants in Hoang Lien Son to form the Tran Phu Industrial-Agricultural Federated Tea Enterprise, production within the area, both industrial and agricultural production, has increased. In Vinh Phu, through the merger of the two state tea farms with processing plants and, at the same time, the establishment of a good association between the industrial installations and the more than 60 cooperatives within the raw material production area, the Lo River Industrial-Agricultural Federated Tea Enterprise completed its plans for the first 8 months of the year, exceeding the previous year's levels of production by 24 to 74.4 percent. Under this guideline, the Vinh Phu Food Products Plant has begun to create a 200 hectare pineapple production area, thereby opening new prospects for supplying raw materials to the processing plant, which was recently put into operation. The Van Diem and Viet Tri Sugar Mills are attaching more importance to helping cooperatives make investments in the establishment and improvement of sugarcane fields and have held agricultural technical training classes for more than 500 cooperative members. The establishment of an association between raw material production areas and processing installations has helped to create a stable supply of raw materials.

With its favorable natural, economic and social conditions, our country can establish many large raw material production areas for the food products processing industry. An association can be achieved in many different ways, from correctly implementing economic policies to utilizing forms of cooperation, joint businesses, division of labor and cooperation among sectors and localities in the development of raw material production areas and the establishment of production federations that are suited to each area and each segment of the economy and are consistent with the level of management and the nature of the production of each product. On the basis of the initial experiences that have been gained, the food products industry can move forward and establish a better association between processing enterprises and raw material production areas.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

FISH SAUCE PRODUCTION IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ho Chi Minh City Produces 9.5 Million Liters of Fish Sauce"]

[Text] During the past 9 months, the state-operated and joint public-private fish sauce processing plants (the Ho Chi Minh City Marine Products Service) have produced 9.5 million liters of fish sauce.

Practically all production installations developed sources of raw materials for processing and further developed the material bases of their processing plants. The Lien Thanh Fish Sauce Enterprise, which has five plants, has produced 4 million liters. The Viet Huong Hai Joint Public-Private Enterprise has produced 3 million liters. The small processing plants have also completed their fish sauce processing plans for the entire year.

In addition to the sources of raw materials provided by the state, the installations have expanded the use of trade contracts with the various provinces to purchase raw materials and market their products, consequently, they have stabilized their production and maintained their product quality. Many enterprises have prepared enough raw materials for the first quarter of 1983.

The enterprises have made progress in every area from management and the purchasing of raw materials to the processing of finished products, consequently, the output of high-protein fish sauce has increased from 35 percent of total output in 1981 to 75 percent of total output in 1982, nearly 1 million liters of which have been exported.

The Lien Thanh Fish Sauce Enterprise has produced concentrated fish sauce in powder and tablet form that is 15 to 30 percent protein; this is a new product of high economic value, a product that is easy to package, store and transport.

7309

CSO: 4209/129

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN TO MAINTAIN RAILROAD STATION SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Dec 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Phan Tuong: "Continuing To Maintain Order and Sanitation in Hanoi Railroad Station Area"]

[Text] Not only the Hanoi people, but also tens of thousands of incoming and departing passengers are concerned about order and security in the Hanoi Railroad Station.

Over 20,000 passengers depart from it everyday. During festivals and holidays, the figure may reach 50,000.

Although there have been large numbers of passengers, they have not been cared for properly, and active measures have not been taken to ensure security and order. Over 100 ticket scalpers--more than 70 of whom were notorious conartists, specializing in scalping Thong Nhat train tickets--often caused a tussle at ticket counters. Passing in front of the Hanoi Railroad Station, one had the impression that it was a market, with hundreds of goods on display, and with shoppers and vendors jamming into the street, from the station gate to the Nam Bo-Nguyen Thuong Hien crossroad. All day long, passengers kept entering and leaving the station in a disorderly and noisy manner. Inside the station, the situation was no less chaotic, with passengers getting off or waiting for trains, itinerant vendors and homeless people eating and sleeping pell-mell everywhere.

As a result, many passengers have lost property. In the face of such laxity, it has been difficult for the station to avoid becoming a haven for hoodlums, crooks, thieves and robbers. According to security agency data, 2 months ago a total of 26 groups of criminals plied their unlawful trade at various railroad stations in Hanoi. In cahoots with about 140 smugglers and fences, they caused disturbances in railroad station areas, mainly at the Hanoi station. This past September, the city decided to restore order, security, civilization, cleanliness and beauty to railroad station areas. Participating forces included municipal public security units, those of Cua Nam and Van Mieu Subwards, and Hanoi Railroad Station cadres and workers. The army was in charge of military control, while the Ministry of Communications and the Railroad General Department guided

the Hanoi station in reviewing the defining its responsibilities, resolutely to prosecute violators among cadres and workers, and to make a series of regulatory changes in ticket sales and temporary storage of goods. The corporation in charge of catering to railway needs has set up a system of stores inside the station. A fence has been placed at the entrance gate, dividing the Hanoi station into two areas--inside and outside--to facilitate control and sales. Porters have been carefully selected and organized. Personnel working in the station yard must wear armbands. Cua Nam and Van Mieu Subwards have set up a network of tidy service stores on the northern portion of Nam Bo Street. All pastry and general merchandise counters belonging to the marketing cooperative have moved to the area across from the Capital Military Region passenger station (No 99, Nam Bo Street), thus offering passenger convenience while ensuring order, hygiene, cleanness and attractiveness. Cua Nam Subward has organized a cyclo cooperative, composed of about 40 cycles with special registration plates, to carry passengers. The subward has also opened two bicycle parking lots to the north and south of the station. All counters which sell sundries, food and beverages have been positioned along Tran Hung Dao Street to the fork of Phan Boi Chau Road. The bad practice of selling goods in unplanned markets, or in an ambulatory manner, in front of the station has come to an end. The Cua Nam Subward public security force has been charged with patrolling, controlling and guiding the people to comply with the regulations. Similar things took place in B station: The wall separating it from Tran Qui Cap Street has been built higher, and stores and stands located inside have been transferred to the outside.

The above measures are far from perfect; nevertheless, there have been clear indications of progress, in terms of order and sanitation. Inside the Hanoi Railroad Station, including both A and B wings, as well as outside, at the entrance gate, disorder and sloppiness no longer prevail.

During these 2 months, the security forces worked in a synchronized and strict manner, resolutely thwarting hoodlums and illegal traders, and educating many others. The municipal public security service has sent police squads into the station to track down and eliminate hoodlum gangs, nabbing 65 hooligans and destroying nearly all ruffian bands. Several hundred vagrants have been sent back to their native places. An extremely important fact is that, with the help of the mass movement, the administration has succeeded in building many people's security units and special installations, designed to assist the public security and police in maintaining order and security in railroad station areas.

Since the end of September, there has been not a single case of major crime in the railroad station areas. Supplies, equipment and machinery of the railroad sector have been properly managed. In October and November, the number of violations have decreased by over 50 percent, compared with July and August.

The present problem is how to maintain these results and strive to improve them.

9213

CSO: 4209/195

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HANOI SEA TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Van Giap: "Initial Activities of the Hanoi Sea Transportation Corporation"]

[Text] Established on 9 December 1981, the Hanoi Sea Transportation Corporation (under the direct jurisdiction of the Hanoi Federation of Import and Export Corporations) specializes in north-south transportation, and also in transportation of export and import goods for Hanoi and other neighboring provinces. Due to foreign currency shortages, at the beginning the corporation could only acquire one small ship. In May 1982, the corporation received another small 1, bringing its total tonnage to 2,200 tons. The first ship ("Hanoi 01") has been put in service for a full year now, and the second ship ("Hanoi 02"), for 6 months.

As of the end of November, the corporation has carried out 10,000 tons of various goods, including 5,639 tons of north-south goods. It has fulfilled 94 percent of the 1982 plan in terms of tonnage, in which north-south goods have exceeded 12 percent. According to Pham Ngoc Tao, corporation deputy director, this year the corporation will certainly exceed all assigned norms, and will make a profit of about 300,000 dong.

In 11 months, the ship "Hanoi 01" has made 13 trips, including 5 north-south ones, while the ship "Hanoi 02" has made 8 trips, including 1 north-south one. In its maiden trip from Kobe (Japan), where our sailors received the "Hanoi 01," the latter carried 250 tons of goods for the Hanoi Federation of Export and Import Corporations. Most commodities transported by the corporation include rice, food, agricultural products, sundry goods, coal, phosphate fertilizer, etc., in support for production and daily needs of Hanoi and other neighboring provinces. This past July, the corporation promptly carried 2 shiploads totaling 2,000 tons from the south. The corporation has transported 700 tons of shelled peanuts salted for export for the Nghe Tinh Foreign Trade Corporation. The latter has commended the former on this fine achievement, because the cargo was delivered directly to the "receiver," bypassing the traditional practice of transshipment by barges, and reducing shipping cost.

Besides receiving cargo for transportation, the corporation also acts as a shipping agent for a number of local units. As such, it has transported tens of thousands of milk cans for Hanoi and 957 tons of chemical fertilizer for Tien Giang Province, etc. The corporation has successfully tried its hand at transporting retail goods for a number of foreign organs in Hanoi, thereby making full use of its shipping capabilities and earning more foreign currencies for the city. According to predictions, this year the corporation will earn 400,000 dong in foreign currency from freight.

Although it still is a fledgling, with deficient material bases and facilities, and with management cadres compelled to work on a trial-and-error basis, the corporation has achieved a number of encouraging results, managing ships and goods with success and operating in the black even at the outset. While creating a momentum for stronger development in the coming years, the above achievements are proof that the decision to set up the corporation was a correct one, and that the latter has been on the right track.

9213

CSO: 4209/195

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MOVEMENT TO ERADICATE SUPERSTITION STEPPED UP

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Dieu An: "Hai Ba Trung Ward Fights Superstition and Decadent Cultural Products"]

[Text] Recently, Hai Ba Trung Ward has stepped up the movement against superstition in its subwards. An investigation showed that there were 47 private centers of worship in 9 subwards and about 50 people engaged in the trading of amulets. The ward has asked these people to attend education courses. Leading subwards were Dong Tam, Truong Dinh, Ngo Thi Nham, Cau Ren, Pho Hue, and especially Bach Dang. A lesson drawn from Bach Dang Subward is that penitents were used to make door-to-door visits to convince the people to demolish private centers of worship.

On the basis of information provided by the masses, and with the fatherland front's strong assistance, the ward cultural bureau and public security have nabbed, redhanded, many of those who are plying this illegal amulet trade, including seven major operations in Truong Dinh and Quynh Loi... Hai Ba Trung Ward is reviewing preliminary results, getting ready to acclaim leading subwards.

The ward has also held an exhibition in the campaign against superstition, to help the people see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears the tricks of con artists and the noxious effects of superstition.

Along with fighting superstition, Hai Ba Trung Ward has continually launched raids to track down and eradicate reactionary and decadent cultural products, confiscating 1,782 tapes and 989 forbidden records; discovered 2 instances of illegal tape reproduction, and confiscated 4 recording heads and 50 tapes, in addition to a number of corrupt books.

9213

CSO: 4209/195

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

KHMER LANGUAGE EDUCATION--The Khmer Language Problem. Cur Long Province has more than 200,000 Khmer compatriots. Throughout the two wars of resistance, the compatriots closely united with the people of the entire province and fought staunchly. They are developing in the tradition of restoring and developing the economy, culture, and society, and actively contributing to defending the country with complete revolutionary enthusiasm. Our party and state also have adopted policies and lines regarding the teaching of Khmer to the compatriots. The Ministry of Education also has issued instructions on teaching Khmer in general schools attended by Khmer compatriots' children. The province has tried to implement this. However, there still are many scientific, basic problems and problems of regulations and policies that need to be studied so as to perfect the set policies and to insure satisfactory results for the implementation; it is hoped that the related organs study these problems in depth and clearly solve them.

[Excerpt] [Article by Vo Van Nam, deputy chairman of Cur Long Province People's Committee] [Hanoi NGHIEN CURE GIAO DUC in Vietnamese Oct 82 p 13] 8418

CSO: 4209/180

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL VIEWS FAMILY PLANNING AS URGENT ISSUE

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 15-21 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Decreasing the Population Growth Rate to 1.7 Percent--A Burning and Urgent Demand"]

[Text] One of the greatest concerns of all mankind at present is how to stop what many demographers everywhere call the "population boom."

In our country in particular, the party and state have paid special importance to this problem and formulated many policies and instructions aimed at lowering the population increase so as to balance the economic, cultural, and social development.

The family planning movement, which has been carried out in the north since 1963 and nationwide since 1976, has achieved a number of good results. Many provinces, cities, townships, precincts, districts, and villages have seriously implemented population growth criteria set forth by the state.

Hai Hung took the lead having many districts, wards, and villages with population growth rates of from 1.5 percent downward. Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Nam-Da Nang Province performed remarkably expeditions achievements too. Specifically, Hoi An township (Quang Nam-Da Nang) lowered its population growth rate to only 1.22 percent.

However, on the national scale the population growth rate is still high and the family planning movement has been carried out slowly and ununiformly. In the 1975-80 5-year plan, grain production increased only between 1 and 2 percent and the global national income less than 4 percent while the average yearly population growth rate reached 2.5 percent. This demographic "alarm" in our country is primarily and essentially caused by a high birth rate. Annually there are between 1.6 and 1.7 million sisters who give birth, of these 50.75 percent give birth to 3 or more babies and 16 percent are between the ages of 41 and 49.

Of special concern is that in the southern provinces each family has an average of five to eight children (in the northern provinces: four to five).

In such a situation what will the quality of life and education be? Obviously, rapid population growth will cause serious difficulties, leading to more tensions and pressures in various aspects such as the supply of grain, food, housing, and jobs, the development of education, population and labor distribution, the employment solution, and so forth. As a result, the economic burden is heavier on those able to work, especially on women, who daily have to sustain hardships due to the fact that the percentage of those without job qualifications is high.

Therefore, the family planning movement is not only directly related to women's happiness and their lives and their liberation and their children's future, but also it is very vital and urgent to families as a whole, to each person, and to the whole society. The implementation of this movement will bring advantages not only to each family but to the nation of society. With such a broad, deep political, economic, cultural, and social significance, the family planning task deserves to be considered an "important unit in the economic, social development plan, a national policy" (instruction 29 of the Council of Ministers).

The objective of the movements is: fewer births, spread farther apart, lateness in having first child, each family having only two children with a difference of 5 years, the woman giving birth only when the body is fully matured, the optimal age being 22 and beyond, and each family of workers and civil servants having only two children. In 1985, decrease the nation's average population growth rate to 1.7 percent...(instruction 29 of the Council of Ministers).

The reality is that: in localities where the movement has developed slowly, irregularly, and more passively, it is noted primarily that the local party committee echelons and state echelons have not yet "assimilated" and understood it thoroughly, therefore they have been unable to "motivate" and closely and concretely guide sectors and organizations in responding vigorously. A number of leading comrades do not understand why one should worry, but that one should work gradually, slowly, and so forth. Many provinces and cities have not organized committees to guide the family planning movement, but "have given carte blanche" to the public health sector. Many cadres, party members, and men have not seen all the advantages of and responsibilities concerning this problem, have not set good examples, and have even hampered the movement.

As in other areas, the demographic lines and policies of the party and state can achieve good results only when the entire party and people pool their energy and minds and implement them with determination.

The first, most decisive measure is that party committee echelons, sectors, and organizations need urgently to step up education, first of all for cadres, party members, and men, aiming at creating a broad social opinion with a clear understanding of the danger of the "population boom," and in so doing more and more families will change their way of thinking, way of life, and the feudal concepts inherited from the old society, such as the interest in having many children and especially males, the conception that having children is a familial business, and so forth.

Concerning organizations and youth groups, it is necessary to pay much attention to educating and encouraging male and female adolescents not to get married early and even raise the marriage age. Trade unions need to step up education and adopt policies with the priority of encouraging families of cadres and civil servants to have only two children... Along with the ideological education, the state needs soon to establish central, provincial, and city national family planning committees so as to have an organization that devotes special attention to this problem, and will soon formulate clear administrative-economic policies and measures, opposing the spreading of tasks to echelons, and aimed at categorically and appropriately encouraging families which are exemplary in family planning, and gradually and totally getting rid of the benefits granted to families having three children or more.

On the other hand, we must strengthen step by step activities which protect mothers' and children's health, gradually improve the cultural and educational conditions that serve children....

Particularly concerning women is organizations in 1983, echelons of the association need to focus on stepping up the family planning movement and on building families in the new culture.

More than everyone else, we, women, are eager about the women's liberation movement and wish for happy families and good and well-fed children. For it to come true, let each association member, especially the younger ones, thoroughly understand the movement, self-consciously and actively motivate and discuss with her husband and family, and actively carry out the decision of having only two children. Let each sister cadre of the association and each echelon consider the family planning movement one of the central, permanent tasks in converting and educating association members, and carry it out in an exemplary manner along with making appropriate suggestions to the local party committee echelons and administration....

The entire party and people having a strong determination, in 1985 we will certainly achieve the goal of 1.7 percent in population growth.

How Much the Decrease Will Be?

Year 1980: The percentage of female cadres and civil servants bearing children is 11.7 percent, for which the expenses for:

--maternity:	30,000,000 dong
--numerous children allowances:	60,000,000 dong
--70 percent of the children, who are less than 36 months old and in nurseries:	40,000,000 dong
--grain for 157,000 new born babies:	7,536 tons/year
--fabrics:	628,000 meters/year
--meat supply	564 tons/year
--sugar supply	468 tons/year

Year 1985: If the percentage of female cadres and civil servants bearing children is 4 percent, about 53,762 babies will be born, and there will be:

--decrease in maternity expenses:	10,256,408 dong
--decrease in numerous children allowances?	16,666,000 dong
--decrease in grain supply:	7,741 tons
--decrease in meat supply:	580 tons
--decrease in sugar supply:	483 tons
--decrease in fabrics supply:	322,572 meters

(figures from the Ministry of Public Health)

8418

CSO: 4209/180

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thành Danh [NGUYEENX THANH F ZANH]

*Head of the Post and Telecommunications Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he welcomed a visiting Cuban communications delegation. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 82 p 1)

Huy Du [HUY ZU], Musician

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; on 30 December 1982 he attended a meeting with delegates of the Indo-Vietnam Solidarity Committee of West Bengal. (NHAN DAN 31 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Võ Dương [NGUYEENX VOX ZUWOWNG], deceased

Member of the VCP; Member of the People's Court, Nghe An Province; former Deputy Chief Procurator of the People's Organ of Control, Nghe An Province; former specialist of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; born in 1910 in Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 16 December 1982. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Dương [NGUYEENX XUAAN ZUWOWNG], Lawyer

Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; from 31 October to 3 November 1982 he visited Thai Binh Province with a delegation of his Party. (TO QUOC No 434 Nov 82 p 21)

La Xuân Đình [LA XUAAN DINHR]

*Head of the Foreign Relations [Department], Ministry of Agriculture; he was quoted in an article of the cited source by correspondent Jacques De Barrin. (Paris LE MONDE 8 Jan 83 p 5)

Thê Đức [THEES DUWCS], MA

Deputy Director of the National Library; he was interviewed on Vietnam-Soviet cultural ties in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 11, 1982 p 24)

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF], Writer

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; on 17 December he greeted the arrival in Hanoi of an Indian delegation. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 82 p 4)

Lê Hoàng [LEE HOANGF]

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam State Bank; on 26 November 1982 he signed a credit agreement with Kuldip Sahadev, Ambassador of India. (HANOI MOI 27 Nov 82 p 1)

Phan Thế Hùng [PHAN THEES HUNGF]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his election to this position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Trần Quốc Hương [TRAANF QUOOC HUUWONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 23 December 1982 he participated in awards ceremonies for air defense units of Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Dec 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Khánh [TRAANF VAWN KHANHS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the HCMCYU, Dong Nai Province; his election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Danh Ký [NGUYEENX ZANH KYS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the HCMCYU, Quang Ninh Province; his election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Phạm Lợi [PHAMJ LOWIJ]

*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hanoi; on 18 November 1982 he made a speech at a meeting marking Vietnam Teachers' Day. (HANOI MOI 19 Nov 82 p 1)

Bach Đ[~]ang L[~]uu [BACHJ DAWNG LUWU]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Bac Province; his comments on improved service at the Ha Bac Hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Dec 82 p 3)

Đ[~]o Ho[~]ang Ma[~]o [DOOX HOANGF MAOX], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander, Capital Military Region; he was interviewed about local military tasks in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 24 Nov 82 p 2)

Chu Huy M[~]an [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Political General Department; on 18 December 1982 at the Defense Ministry he met with a PRK Military delegation led by Bou Thang. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 82 p 1)

Phan Tu[~] Ngh[~]ia [PHAN TUW NGHIA]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; from 31 October to 3 November 1982 he visited Thai Binh Province with a delegation of his Party. (TO QUOC No 434 Nov 82 p 21)

Nguy[~]en Va[~]n Nhu[~]an [NGUYENX VAWN NHUAANJ]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the HCMCYU, Son La Province; his election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Ho[~]ang Đ[~]inh Phu [HOANGF DINHF PHU]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 11 December 1982 he was present when a trade protocol was signed between Vietnam and India. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 82 p 1)

Ngo Van Phuong [diacritics not given]

*Head of the import-export corporation FIDIMEX; he was quoted in an article of the cited source by correspondent Jacques De Barrin. (Paris LE MONDE 8 Jan 83 p 5)

Ho[~]ang Ph[~]u[~]ong [HOANGF PHUWOWNG], Major General

His article "The Vietnam People's Airforce and Its Twelve Victorious Days and Nights Against the B.52s" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Dec 82 p 2)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 23 December 1982 he attended the signing of a protocol for greater cooperation between the armed forces of the SRV and Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Dec 82 p 4)

Lê Quý [LEE QUYS]

Deputy Editor in Chief of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 3-14 December 1982 he visited France with a delegation. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Thanh [TRAANF VAWN THANH]

*Director of Asia Department 4, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 11 December 1982 he was present at the signing of a trade protocol between Vietnam and India. (NHAN DAN 15 Dec 82 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thảo [HOANGF MINH THAOR], Lieutenant General

Director of the Senior Military Academy; on 15 December 1982 he led a delegation to India. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Yên Thi [NGUYEENX YEENS THI]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;
*Secretary of the HCMCYU, Binh Tri Thien Province; his/her election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Lê Thế Thương [LEE THEES THUWOWNGR]

Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; he was quoted in an article of the cited source by correspondent Jacques de Barrin. (Paris LE MONDE 8 Jan 83 p 5)

Lưu Xuân Tiếp [LUWU XUAAN TIEEPS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;
*Deputy Director of the Inspection Department; his election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Thanh Tín [diacritics not given], Colonel

Member of the Editorial Board of Vietnam Communist Party daily NHAN DAN; he was quoted in an article of the cited source by correspondent Jacques De Barrin. (Paris LE MONDE 7 Jan 83 p 8)

Ha Quoc Trinh [HAF QUOOC TRINHJ]

*Chief Procurator of the People's Organ of Control, Hai Hung Province; he answered some readers' letters concerning a teacher's court case. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Nov 82 p 2)

Hoang Quang Thieu [HOANGF QUANG THIEEUF]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;
*Secretary of the HCMCYU, Haiphong Municipality; his election to the first position was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Ca Le Thuan [CA LEE THUAANF], Musician

*Deputy Director of the Music Institute, Ho Chi Minh City; he was interviewed on Vietnam-Soviet cultural ties in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 11, 1982 p 24)

Xuan Thuy [XUAAN THUYR]

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 18 December 1982 he led a delegation to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyen Van Thuc [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWCS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;
*Member of the Secretariat of the HCMCYU; *Director of the HCMCYU Army Youth Department; his election to these positions was announced in the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 19 Nov 82 p 2)

Nguyen Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 24 November 1982 he signed a trade and payments agreement with Hungary. (HANOI MOI 25 Nov 82 p 1)

Doan Tue [ZOANX TUEEJ], Major General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 18 December 1982 he greeted the arrival of a PRK Military delegation led by Bou Thang in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 82 p 1)

Phan Dinh Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 23 December 1982 he attended the signing of a protocol for increased cooperation between the armed forces of the SRV and Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Dec 82 p 4)

Vũ Xuân Vinh [VUX XUAAN VINH], Senior Colonel

Head of the Department for Liaison with Foreign Nations, Ministry of National Defense; on 23 December 1982 he attended the signing of a protocol for increased cooperation between the armed forces of the SRV and Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Dec 82 p 4)

CSO: 4209/208

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 SEP-15 OCT, 16 OCT-15 NOV 1982

16 Sep-15 Oct

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Nov 82 p 32

[Text]

SEPTEMBER

16. Signing in Kabul of an agreement on postal and telegraphic relations between Vietnam and Afghanistan.

— A seminar on the 10th century in Vietnam (a century of prime importance in the history of Vietnam) is held at Hoa Lu in Ha Nam Ninh province. 50 papers are presented at the seminar.

18. Publication of amendments to Decision 25-CP of the Council of Ministers on the management of State enterprises.

— Opening in Hanoi of the second traditional friendly sports tournament between the three Indo-chinese countries.

— Signing of a protocol on scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Albania.

19. Ending of a conference on the development of Ho Chi Minh City held by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV (10-19 September).

20. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the Israeli occupation of West Beirut and the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Israeli troops.

21. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Peace Committee hold a conference reviewing the nation-wide campaign for peace and disarmament, and against the war schemes of US imperialism and other reactionary forces. A statement is adopted and sent to the UN Secretary-General.

22. State Council President Truong-Chinh sends a letter to Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasser Arafat affirming the unswerving militant solidarity with and strong support for the Palestinian people's struggle from the Vietnamese Government and people.

— Pham Binh, special envoy of the Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, ends his visit to the Republic of Mauritius begun on September 20.

23. Vietnamese singer Le Quyen won third prize at the 11th International Light Music Contest organized in Dresden (GDR).

— The Council of Ministers orders an increase in the interest rate for bank savings.

24. Professor Doctor Nguyen Van Hieu is elected member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

25. Founding of the State Award Committee with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong as its chairman.

26. Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of Vietnamese State Council, ends his visit to the Malagasy Democratic Republic begun on September 22.

27. World Tourism Day is marked in Vietnam for the first time.

28. Founding of the Vietnam — Bulgaria Friendship Association.

29. Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese State Council, ends his visit to the Republic of Seychelles begun on September 27.

30. A delegation of the French Communist Youth Movement ends its visit to Vietnam begun on September 23.

OCTOBER

2. The Council of Ministers gives further instructions on the development of agriculture in the Mekong delta.

— Establishment of a Cuban Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City.

5. The Council of Ministers issues a decision on the regime of reserve officers of the Vietnam People's Army.

6. Signing in Budapest of an agreement on juridical assistance between Vietnam and Hungary.

7. A delegation of the France-Vietnam Friendship group of the French National Assembly pays a visit to Vietnam.

— Establishment of the Vietnam-Yemen Friendship Association.

8. A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese State Council, led by Truong-Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President of the State Council, ends its official friendship visit to the Soviet Union begun on October 4. A joint communiqué is signed on this occasion.

9. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his visit to Finland begun on October 8.

11. Founding of the Vietnamese Forestry Technology Association and the Vietnam Geologists' Association.

12. A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese State Council, led by Truong-Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President of the State Council, ends its official friendship visit to Cuba. The Vietnamese

State Council President is awarded the José Martí Order by the Cuban Government; and on behalf of the Vietnamese Party and Government confers the Gold Star Order on Cuban President Fidel Castro. A treaty of friendship and co-operation between Vietnam and Cuba is signed on this occasion.

— For the first time a doctoral thesis on mathematics is presented in Vietnam.

— A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice, led by Minister Phan Hien, visits Czechoslovakia.

13. The Belgian humanitarian aid organization OXFAM donates to Vietnam a shipment of insecticide worth 2.5 million Belgian francs.

— Closing of a conference of heads of vocational training in socialist countries held from October 1 to 12, 1962 in Hanoi, Haiphong and Hanoi.

14. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart rejecting China's slanderous allegation that Vietnam conducted armed provocations in the border area on the occasion of the national days of the two countries.

16 Oct-15 Nov

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Dec 82 p 28

[Text]

OCTOBER

16. Opening of a conference by directors of the Central Bank and local banks to discuss the implementation of Decision 172 of the Council of Ministers on credit currency and payment in the immediate future.

17. Seminars on children's health and nutrition are held by the Mother and Child Welfare Commission in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

19. Signing in Havana of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the Republic of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

20. A delegation of the Commission for Science and Technology of Vietnam, headed by its director Dang Hua, ends its visit to France begun on October 15.

21. A Finnish delegation of land and maritime communications ends its friendship visit to Vietnam begun on October 11.

22. An international seminar on the Mekong River is held with the participation of the four riparian countries and a number of international organizations from October 22 to 27.

24. Organizing of the 1962 national swimming competition in Thanh Hoa province from October 21 to 24 and of the national athletics competition in Hanoi from October 23 to 24.

26. Founding of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association.

— Second opening in Hanoi of the exhibition of Vietnam's economic and technological achievements with additional exhibits.

27. A group of Vietnamese film-makers ends its visit to France begun on October 15.

28. In Ho Chi Minh City a conference of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association and a meeting of Afro-Asian writers are held from October 22 to 28.

30. The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union decides to give emergency aid to the Vietnamese people in the typhoon-stricken areas with a quantity of consumer goods worth 15 million rubles.

— A delegation of the Hungarian Academy ends its friendship visit to Vietnam begun on October 14.

— Closing of a national conference for the drafting of the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam begun on October 26.

NOVEMBER

1. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia begun on October 28.

— Closing of the friendship meeting of Indochinese Youth from Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh in Hanoi begun on October 26.

2. A delegation from Ho Chi Minh City, headed by Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee Mai Chi Tho, ends its friendship visit to India begun on October 13.

3. Opening of a historical science conference on the October Revolution.

— Opening of a conference on Soviet and Vietnamese epics by Hanoi University.

4. Opening in Hanoi of the sixth session of the Vietnam — Czechoslovakia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation.

5. Ending of a joint 3-day session between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee to review the nation-wide movement for silk and cotton growing and weaving.

— A 2-day seminar on "Ho Chi Minh and the October Revolution" is organised by the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

— Vietnam takes part in the Baghdad International Fair.

8. Opening of the 1982 national chess championships in Hanoi.

10. Founding of the Vietnam — Czechoslovakia Friendship Association.

11. Founding of the Vietnam — India Friendship Association.

— The Political Bureau of CPV Central Committee holds a special session which decides:

* The whole country will hold a three-day period of mourning for Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

* A high-level Party and State delegation, headed by Truong-Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and President of the Council of State, will leave for the Soviet Union to attend the funeral of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

12. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on co-operation in social science research between Vietnam and Laos.

13. A declaration on the baseline used to measure Vietnam's territorial waters is published.

END OF

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DATE FILMED

March 1, 1983